Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1820. [NUMBER 1590.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, by virtue of a certain writ of fieri facias issued to me in a certain cause wherein MERWANJEE, RUSTOMJEE, son and representative of RUSTOMJEE MONACKJEE, deceased, is the plantiff, and COONVERBOY, widow and personal representative of BURJORJEE DADABHOY, deceased, is the defendant, I have, in terms of the advertisement of the 11th day of November instant, published in the Bombay Gazette, sold by public auction for the sum of Rupees Twenty Nine Thousand (29,000), the Chall or Range of buildings of twelve appartments, situated within the Town walls in Purshotum Chimajee's street near Khoodabux Merwanjee's house, as the property of the said BURJORJEE DADABHOY in her hands, subject to the payment of all existing bonâ fide mortgages, or other incumbrance thereon, made by the said BURJORJEE DADABHOY, in his life time as the head and manager of his undivided family, or otherwise, and which are to be paid out of the said Rupees 29,000.

All persons therefore, having or claiming any bonâ fide mortgages, or other incumbrances, on any part or parts of the said premises, are hereby required to prefer the said claims, and the vouchers thereof to me, within 14 days from the date hereof, at my office, for the purpose of their being paid the same from the said Rupees 29,000, and that good and sufficient assignments and discharges of such mortgages and other assignments may be obtained by me.—Dated 17th November 1820.

H. GRAY,
Sheriff.

જાહેર.ખબર*

ખબર.દીઆંથી.આપીએ.ચને
શી.મુંમબઇનાં.ઇનરાવલ.ટીકા.ડર.કો
૨૮.મધે.કજીઓ.ઈ.ક.ચાલેઓ.ઇતો.તે.મ
ધે.કરીઆદી.કરણારો.મરનાર.રૂશટંમજી.
મોણેકજીનો.છોકરો.તથા.વારશ.નામે.મેર
વાનજી.રૂશટંમજી.તથા.જવા૫.દનોરી.મર
નાર.બરનારજી.દાદાભાઇનીબેણીઆંણી
નામે.કુવરબાઇ.ઉપર.એ.કજીઆની.દીક
રી.થઇછે.તેથી.શી.મુંમબઇનાં.શરીફે.વાં
ચમારી.ઇતી.અને.શી.મુંમબઇનાં.ગેજીટ
ફારશીમાં.તારીખ ૧૧ મી.નવેમબરનાં.દંને
જાપીને.જાહેર.કીધુછતુ.તેનાં.કુકમથી.ચા
લ.ઈ.ક.બાર.કોઠરાની.શી.કોટમાં.પરજુ.
પરશોટંમ.મીમાજીનાં.મોઝેલામાંની.તથા.
ઈનાં.પડોશમાં.ખોદાબખશ.મેરવાનજીનુ
ગેરેછે.તેનારેર.લીલાંજ.કરીને.રૂપીઆ.
૨૯૦૦૦ અંકે.ઓગણતીશ.હજારે.વેચીછે.
ખબા.ઇનેઈ.મીલકત.મરનાર.બરનાર
.દાદાભાઇની.ઇતી.અને.બાઇ.કુવરબા
.તાબામાં.ઇતી.શાવાશારે.નેઈ.ઉપ
કોઇ.ગીરવી.દાવો.તથા.બીજું.દેવુ.
રજી.દાદાભાઇનાં.ઇએઆતીમાં.કી
ઈ.ને.આપવા.શારૂ.રાખી.ઇતી.કોઈ
ણી.ઈનાં.કમમા.વરો.તથા.કો
મ.ચલાવણાર.ઇતો.તથાઈનાં.કમનો.બા
ગા.ચુકાવેઓ.નહી.ઇતો.તેવાશારે.નેકોઇ.
જ.ઇઈ.તેઈ.રૂપીઆ ૨૯૦૦૦ મોંથી.
શે.શકી *
લોકો.ને.બેણી.પાશે.ફરઈ.ક.કી

તનુ.લેઇછ.તથા.ગીરવી.દાવો.થોડા.કોઠ
રાં.ઉપર.અગર.બધા.કોઠરાં.ઉપર.ફોર્ડ
તે.તે.બેણી.મોર્ફ.આનથી.દીન ૧૪ ની.મુદ
તમાં.આવીને.શરીફની.ફારીશમાં.કાગલ
પતર.લેઇને.આવે.અને.પોતાનાં.લેણાં.
બાબત.પોતાની.શારી.કારગટી.અગર.
પોચ.લખી.આપીને.પોતાનુ.લેઇછ.ઈ.રૂ
પીઆ ૨૯૦૦૦ મોંથી.લેઇ.જાવો *

તારીખ ૧૭ મી.નવેમબર ૧૮૨૦

FREIGHT TO PENANG

THE

Sussex,

Captain R. G. Trill,

WILL SAIL

IN 10 OR 12 DAYS,

Apply to

Messrs. ARATOON & GREGORY APCAR.

Bombay, 22d Nov. 1820.

FOR BENGAL

IN A DAY OR TWO

the

GOOD SHIP

Bombay Merchant,

Captain GILSON ROWE,

HAS

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS,

FOR

Passengers.

Bombay, 22d Nov. 1820.

A CARD.

Baxter & Co.

HAVE the greatest pleasure in informing their Friends and the Public, that *Mr. George Osborn* has lately arrived from England per Ship Thalia to join their House as a Partner, and has brought with him their Commissions and several Consignments of Goods in their Line which are now landing and will in a short time be ready for delivery and Exportation, among them they enumerate the following Viz. Hodgson's Pale Ale, Hoby's & Stunt's Boots and Shoes, Bicknell and Moore's Round and Military Hats, Feathers &c. Welch Flannels, Hams, Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, Hoffman's Jams and Jellies, Bottled Fruit and Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Portwine and Claret from Gledstanes, and Harper, Tripe, Herrings, Tongues, Salmon, Cognac Brandy, Hollands, Sadlery, Cutlery, Earthen and Glass wares, Haberdashery and Millinery, and a handsome assortment of Dresses &c. made under the inspection of Madame Venables of Paris.

Bombay, 22d Nov. 1820.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

C. Coleman's

Literary Agency

LONDON.

ORDERS for the above addressed to *Mr. Coleman*, No. 65 South Molton Street, Grosvenor Square, London, or to *Mr. J. M. Dove*, his Correspondant in Calcutta will meet with immediate attention.

Terms (as detailed in former Advertisement) 15 per Cent. upon the London Prices to cover all charges to Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, upon references for payment in London on the dispatch of the Articles, or a remittance for the probable amount accompanying the order.

Upon this scale of charges, the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews will be transmitted from London to either of the above mentioned places at Two Sicca Rupees, Twelve Annas, each, and other publications &c. & in proportion.

Calcutta, 30th October, 1820.

Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on Thursday next the Twenty third instant will be put up to public sale in the Marine Yard at the hour of Eleven the following Vessels in seperate lots, the Property of Captain *Archibald Cameron*; on Account of the freighters and others concerned therein.

The Brig called the Alliance and appurtenances, burthen about one hundred and twenty tons.

And a Schooner and appurtenances; both Vessels lying in the Harbour of Bombay.

An Inventory of the stores may be seen on board of the Vessels any time previous to the sale.

Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

Bombay, 15th November 1820.

જાહેર.ખબર*

તારીખ ૨૩ મી.આજ મહીનાની.ઈ.ગુરૂ
વારનેદીને.કલાક.૧૧ને.અમલે.મરીન.
ઇસ્ટારજીઓ.જાહેર.લીલાંજકરીને.વેચશે *
બોટ.(૨) બેણી.કપતાંન.આરચીબલ.કે
મરન.વાલી *ઈ.બંધે.બોટો.નેબેણીઈ.નો
રે.માંડે.લીછે.તેબેણી.તા૦ બીજા.માંગના
રાવો.મલીને.વેચશે *

પેહલી.બોટ ૧ નામે.આલાઈ.તશ ૧૨૦
ટનછે.તેનાં.શરવે.શાંમાંન.જુધ્ધા.વે
ચશે *

બીજી.બોટ ૧ તેબી.શરવે.શાંમાંન.જુ
ધ્ધા.વેચશે *

ઈ.બંધે.બોટો.બંદરમો.લાંગરેલી.તઇ
મારછે *તેઇનાં.શરવે.શાંમાંનનું.લીશટ.
અગર.કોઇને.જોવું.હોઈતો.તેબોટ.ઉપર
જઇને.જોઈ *

અને.વેચવાની.શરવે.બંધી.લીલાંજની.
વખતે.જાહેરકરશે *

તા૦ ૧૫ મી.નવમબર ૧૮૨૦

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13TH NOVEMBER 1820.

SURGEON John Jefferys, attached to the Hyderabad Residency, having produced the prescribed Medical certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Sea for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The division orders issued by Colonel Huskisson on the 13th ultimo, permitting Lieutenant Hamilton, Persian Interpreter in Kandeish, to proceed to the Presidency on sick certificate, and appointing Lieutenant Alexander of the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, to act for him during his absence, are confirmed.

Captain G. F. Sadlier, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, has been appointed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to proceed on a mission to Scind.

14th November 1820.

Assistant Surgeon Conwell, is appointed to the Medical duties in Kattywar.

15th November 1820.

Lieutenant William Wilkie, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Medical certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to England for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN.
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—November 15th Lieutenant Wm, Bell, from Deckan,
Do, 18th Captain J, N, Napier, 12th Regt, Do,
Do, 19th Captain Wm, Stone, 1st Regt, M, N, I, from Nagpoor,
Do, Lieutenant C, Penrose, 27th Regt, B, N, I, from Asseerghur,
Do, Lieutenant J, Worthy, 2d | 9th Regt, N, I, from England,
DEPARTURES,—November 15th Captain J, Keith, S, A, C, Gen, to Poonah,
Do, 17th Lieutenant J, D, Brown, 1st | 10th Regt, to Poonah,
Do. Lieut, W, D, Robertson S, B, P, D, to Seroor,
Do, 15, Capt, J, Grant 1 Regt, to Satara,
Do, 20, Major Pierce Horse Artillery to Seroor,
Do, 21, Lieut, D, Forbes, 2nd | 1st Regt, to Baroda,
Do, 23, Lieut, Whitaker 1st, | 1st, Regt, to Baroda,

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I have seen some very silly and sufficiently ridiculous productions now and then in News Papers; but I think I should not do justice to *Sir John Suckling*, if I did not candidly acknowledge, that his attempt at Rhyme is without exception the most puerile I ever witnessed. His whole *triad* is truly pitiful what Sir! not one single idea to redeem the absurdity of "*vermin barking*"! and the same "*vermin*" *cackling* with Sir John, in his last stanza, like "*geese*"!

This is a poor Knight, a very simple person indeed!—and let me tell you, *Master John Suckling*, if your understanding be on a par with your metre, which must I think be inferred from your *precious morceau* in prose and verse, you and your friend the Griffin may squabble for the palm.—*Suckling indeed*! yes, in verity it is abundantly evident your *dents supientes* are still to come!

I should be totally at a loss to account, upon any rational principle, for the admission of such puling mewling nonsense, did I not reflect that, out of 500 Subscribers, an Editor cannot calculate upon a less number, than *one* per cent, who may be tickled with such humdrum! and as it is the duty of a Conductor of a News Paper *to endeavor to please every body*, it becomes prudent in him perhaps occasionally to consult the gratification of even this very insignificant portion of his Readers!—

CANDIDUS.

P. S.

Why so stupid, *Johnny Suckling*,
Pry thee why so stupid?
Sense thou hast none, nor grammar John,
Nor art thou lucid,
But devilish stupid.—

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As the communication from a Griff cannot be inserted without considerable expence to us we regret our inability, to comply with his wishes.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY, 22d NOVEMBER 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
PREM.	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans	PREM.
RS. 6	par 108.	RS. 5.
	none in the market.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupee. 2 — None.
30 Days — on Calcutta — 110 — 100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days — on Madras — 107 — 100 Madras do.
8 Days — on Surat — 101 — 100 Surat do.
8 Days — on Poonah — 100 — 100 Poonah do.
8 Days — Ahmedabad Autnee 114 100 Ahmed. do.
8 Days ——————Sicca 97 100 Ahmed. do.
8 Days — Ali Sicca Ankro 103½—100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 22d NOVEMBER 1820.

The labors of the present week have been entered on with more than our usual alacrity, as a spur has been given to our industry, that has been long wanting, namely a late arrival from England.

Notwithstanding however this incentive to our industry, we were doomed to disappointment; our own packet was in the bottom of the Ship, and, the few solitary papers that reached the shore in safety soon got without our precincts; during the greatest part of Monday, we chewed the Cud of impatience, and bit our nails, to the quick.

A few Paragraphs however from a friend came in the evening, and enabled us, to issue a small Extra as a prelude to our regular publication of to-day.

The affairs of the Queen appear to occupy the whole of the public mind and though they have at last taken a decisive turn yet we foresee much perturbation, much ill will, and viewing its termination as favorably as we can, it will for a time darken the horizon of our beloved country, which but for this might have been as clear and unclouded, as we could wish to contemplate.

Since writing the above we have had access to English papers of the 6th and 7th of July and find that a single paper of the 17th July obtained from the Waterloo by the Thalia, has been also received; from these we commence our extracts without further preamble.

Colonel Beaumont having on the 7th of July proposed in the commons to address the King to suspend his coronation until the conclusion of the proceedings against the Queen. Lord Castlereagh stated that he had intended to give a notice to the same effect, but not until the second reading of the Bill pending in the House of Lords, but begged to be understood that the postponement would not arise from any consideration of the proceedings against her Majesty; notwithstanding this assurance it is extraordinary that any other circumstance could lead to the postponement.

The Queen had sent Messengers to the continent to bring over witnesses of the highest rank and respectability to depose to her Majesty's mode of life.

The connection between the Queen and Baron Borgami originated it is said in the apprehension of assassination. She felt it necessary to have a guard over her person, and for that purpose procured one of those persons who are numerous in Italy.

The second reading of the Bill against the Queen was fixed for the 17th of August before which it was found impossible conveniently to have the attendance of any of the judges; counsel was to be heard for and against the Bill on that day; when the House was to be called over, and the attendance of the Lords enforced; no Proxies are to be allowed.

Lord John Russel had withdrawn his motion for shortening the duration of Sir M. Lopez's imprisonment on the ground of its interfering with the prerogative of the crown and it was supposed that the King would not be unmindful of the object.

On the 11th of July, Dr. Lushington brought forward a motion respecting the Bourbon Dynasty in South America and moved for the production of copies of all official communication received by H. M. Government and that of Buenos-Ayres or its agents relative to the Establishment of the Bourbon Dynasty in South America, the motion was withdrawn.

Mess. Brougham and Denman and Dr. Lushington as Members of the House of Commons obtained its permission to appear at the bar of the House of Lords in the defence of the Queen, the same permission has been granted to the Kings Attorney and Solicitor general for the prosecution.

The despatchs for Bengal by the Waterloo were closed on the 12th of July.

On the 12th of July Sir J. E. Colebroke Bart was appointed Provisional Member of the Supreme Council and Henry Sulivan Esq. Provisional Member of Council at Fort St. George.

The Hon'ble Brownlow North, the Bishop of Winchester, died on the 12th of July, aged 79 years, having been nearly forty years Bishop of that diocese.

A Petition had been presented in behalf of the Hon'ble Capt. Pownal Pellew, praying that a copy of a Bill pending in Parliament for the divorce of the said Capt. Pellew from Mrs. Pellew might be served on Hamilton Sandys Esq who had admitted the fact alledged against her and expressed his readiness to take care of her interests.

The dispatches for Bengal by the Providence and Timandra were closed at the India House and delivered to their Commanders on the 14th of July.

The Evening Mail observes on the 17th of July, that a report had been in circulation that the proceedings against the Queen were to be stopped and that Her Majesty's name was forthwith to be restored to the Liturgy.

The postponment of the Coronation had been officially announced.

Mr. William Baring the brother of Sir Francis and the Rev. John Bains were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in which they had embarked in a party of pleasure; Mrs. Baring and Miss Bains were eye witness of this painful event.

We find in the Journal des Debats of the 19th of July that was kindly handed to us yesterday by a friend, the debates in the House of Lords of the 15th July of which we offer this summary translation. Lord Shafterbury presented the report of the committee charged to examine and see if the Journals of the House, contained any cases similar to that of the Queen, where the list of witnesses were furnished to the accused. Two similar cases only occured, that of John Bennet in 1621 and that of Lord Strafford in 1640. The last obtained no answer, and the first was informed, that before the trial he would receive a list of the witnesses and would be allowed the previlege of cross examining them.

Lord Erskine rose to make his promised motion to enquire would the Queen be furnished with a list of the witnesses against her; and argued that it was of vital importance to her that she should be.

The Lord Chancellor combated this reasoning as did Lord Liverpool.

Lord Holland spoke in favor of Lord Erskines motion.

Lord Ellenborough replied, and combated the argument of the noble Lord with much skill, and said it was of the greatest importance, that the witnesses, against the Queen should arrive at the Bar of the House without being intimated by the cries of popular vengeance.

The Marquis of Bute made rather a noval observation insisting that her Majesty, had the full right in a mixed assembly of Scotish and English Peers, to the benefit of the Scotish Law which grants to the accused the right of having a complete list of witnesses.

Lord Lauderdale, lamented that he was obliged to differ from his learned and noble friend for a very good reason, for if a list was furnished it would give the accused opportunity of either intimidating or of corrupting them, for this reason I oppose the motion.

Lord Erskine resumed his motion, and finished with these remarkable words. They speak much of popular clamour. I only observe a popular feeling. What is the proper means to allay this agitation, *Justice*. I call on you then to accede to my motion, you can reject it, because you have the power; but you ought to adopt it for the sake of *Justice*.

The motion was than put and lost by a majorsty of 50—78 against 28.

Alderman Wood seems to have lost in a great degree his popularity, even with his own party.

The Queen had visited the City, and the mob had been very outrageous, in their attempts to make people illuminate their houses.

An extensive promotion, both Naval and Military, is expected to take place after the Coronation.—Morning Post.

It is proposed to limit the number of Peers who shall assist at the Coronation to six of each rank. No ladies are to assist, of course, as the Queen is not included in the plan of the Coronation.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, JUNE.

The Drawing-room on the 15th of this month being in celebration of his Majesty's Birthday, persons going to Court on that day cannot appear in mourning.

Letters from Lieutenant Grant, of the H. C. Marine who has been just released from the clutches of Bawa Wallee, speak in high terms of the exertions of Major Ballantyne, & Captain Bainwell in obtaining his release, and of their unremitting attention and anxiety for his welfare since.

Hamraj Jettaba, Dewan to the Naib of Joanughur who was Major Ballantynes agent in treating with Bawa Wallee, is also mentioned in terms of praise.

Lieutenant Grant ever since his release has been troubled with fever, the consequence of ill treatment whilst in the power of Bawa Wallee, but is now under the hospitable roof of, Major Ballantyne, fast recovering.

The Tribe of Khaties with which he was prisoner, are represented to be as ferocious and daring a band of robbers as ever were heard of, tkey are always at war with the adjoining tribes; rapine and plunder are the deities they worship, and their system of warfare often depopulates whole districts; pouncing upon the husbandmen when gathering in their harvests, they make them carry the grain, to their strong holds and then dismiss them with blows, and are as proud of these exploits as a General who may have gained an honorable and hard earned victory.

We however trust that their reign is at end; their attrocities only required to be brought to the notice of our Government, to have a speedy termination.

The Cholera made it appearance again last week and some distressing deaths occurred, but in looking over the report we are happy to observe that its baneful influence is again on the decline

---

The Hon'ble the Governor set out on his Northern Tour on Sunday last.

The Troops destined for the attack of Laskarie landed from H. M. Brig Curlew and the Honorable Company's Cruizers, at Zaire on the 25th instant, where they were joined by the Imaum, with his troops, in person. It is supposed however that there will not be much fighting, but that they will surrender at discretion.

His Excellency Sir Charles Colville, may be expected on or about the 25th instant.

The treaty between this Government and Scind, we are informed, is concluded. The Vakeels of the latter power will set out in a few days from this presidency on their return home. Captain Sadlier will proceed immediately to the Scindian court on a complimentary mission.

The Bills of this Government at 90 days sight on the Supreme Government, were sold at public auction on Wednesday last, at 109½ Bombay Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.

The following movements of the force belonging to this establishment are now taking place.

1st Troop Horse Artillery, to the Deccan,
2d Troop Horse Artillery, to Guzerat,
His Majesty's 47th Regiment, to Poonah,
Bombay European Regiment, to the Presidency,
1st Battalion 7th Regiment, to Bhewndy,
2d Battalion 5th Regiment, to Satarah,
1st Battalion 10th Regiment M. N. I. to Belgaum,
2d Battalion 6th Regiment, to Guzerauf,
2d Battalion 1st or Gr. Regiment, to Guzerauf,
2d Battalion 10th Regiment, to Guzerauf,
1st Battalion 1st Regiment, to Deccan,
1st Battalion 5th Regiment, to Candeish,
1st Battalion 12th Regiment, to Baroda,
1st Battalion 3d Regiment, to the Presidency,
2d Battalion 12th Regiment, to Kishme,
1st Battalion 2d Regiment, to Presidency.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE.
and
NAVAL REPORT.

H. M. Ship Topaze and the Armament for the Red-Sea, sailed on Sunday morning.

The Barossa & Asia from this port arrived in England about 20th June, as did the H C. S. General Harris, Warren Hastings Atlas, General Kyd, Windsor Castle and Bridgewater, from China.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS Nov, 15,—The H, C, Cruizer Sylph. Lieut, Charles Wright from Calicut 30th October,
Do, Ship Glorioso, J. Paterson, from Calcutta 1st Oct,
16, Armed Pattamar Bhowaney, Syrang Shack Dowood from Bancote,
18, Arab Ship Ramaney Nacqudah Hajee Jaber, from Bussorah,
19, Ship Thalia (free Trader), J, Pedler from London 9th July.
Do, Ship Upton Castle, Robt, Suxpitch from Bengal 19th Oct,
20 Ship Bombay Merchant Gilson Rowe from Bussorah,
21 Ship Sophia, J. A, Edwin from Bussorah, 28th Oct,
Do, Ship Duke of Bedford Edw, Oakes from Calcutta 19th Oct,

PASSENGERS,

Per Sylph,— James Taylor Esq, Charles Fell Esq,
Per Glorioso,—Mr, J, J, Gonsalves,
Per Upton Castle,— John M, Donald, Private H, M, 67th Regt,
Per Duke of Bedford,—Captain A, Cameron, Capt, Cleland,
DEPARTURES,—Nov, 18, Brig Praim, Syrang Coonhy Coyaly to Calicut,
19, His M, Ship Topaze J, R, Lumley Esq, to Mocha,
Do, The H, C, Cruizer Benares Lieut, F, Faithful to Mocho,
Ditto do, Brig Antelope Lieut, G, Robson to Mocha,
19, The H, C, Ship Ernaud Lieut, D, Jones to Mocha,
Ditto do, Gun Boat Thames, Lieut, Thomas Elwon to Mocha,
20, Ship Mary Ann, J, Webster to Bengal,
Do, Ship Lowjee Family George Seton to Batavia and China,

PASSENGERS,

Per Lowjee Family,—Lieut, Blenkinsop, Mr. McPherson,

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—H. C. Ship—Asia, for London.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship.

H. C. Cruizers.
Vestal, Psyche, Sylph.
H. C. Extra Ships.
Asia. Regret,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Minerva Grab, Ahmedy, Lovely Tish, Francis Warden, Bannerman, Milford, Caroline, Malabar, Kusrovie, Upton Castle, Sophia.

FREE TRADERS.
Lady Borringdon, Castle Forbes, England, Sir Stephen Lushington, Thalia.

BENGAL SHIPS.
Lady Barlow, Sussex, Nerbuda, Bombay Merchant, Duke of Bedford.

ARABS.
Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor, Caroline, Seton, Rebmany.

The following exhibits the Tonnage at present in Port.

2 Extra Ships,	800	Tons.
11 Ships of the Port,	4410	
5 Free Traders,	2208	
5 Bengal Ships,	2100	
5 Arabs,	2050	
	11,668	

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

OCTOBER.—26, Bark Investigator, J. Crawford, from China 26th June.
Do. Portuguese Ship Novo Aurora, M. A. Castro, from Pernambuco 4th July.
Do. Cutter Frolick, L. Rogers, from Penang 25th September,

OFF CALCUTTA,

22. Susan, Fattel Burry (Arab) and Lady Kennaway.
24. Auspicious,
26. Fatel Moborack and Cudderbux (Arabs)

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

OCTOBER.—25, Ship Coromandel, J. A. Butler, for Penang.
29. Ship Ganges, J. Chapman, for Liverpool.
Do. Ship Bombay Castle, C. Hutchinson for Bombay.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations, the 28th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR,
Remain.—The H. C. Ship Coldstream.
Passed down.—The Coromandel.
NEW ANCHORAGE,
Remain.—The H. C. Ship Lady Melville.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th April, Count Balmain, Russian Commissioner, at St, Helena, to Miss Johnson, daughter of Lady Lowe. The happy pair were to embark for England on the H. C. Ship General Harris. The Lady was 16 in February, the Count about 41 or 42 years of age.

On Sunday the 19th instant, by the Rev. W. Carr, at St. Thomas's Church, Lieutenant Thompson, H. M. 65th Regiment, to the widow of the late Lieutenant H, C, S, Waddington, of the H, C, Military Service.

BIRTH.

On Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the house of Dr. Babington, Aldermanbury, the lady of Benjamin Babington, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, of twin sons.

At Colaba, on Saturday evening last, the wife of Mr. W, S, Pollock, Conductor, Commissiarate Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

Of Cholera Morbus, on the 15th, instant, at Fort George Barracks, after a few hours illness, Brevet Major and Captain Francis Fetherston, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment.

Major F. was youngest son of Sir Ralph Fetherston, of the County of Longford Bart. His family is one of the oldest and most respectable in that county, and has represented it in parliament for many years. He entered the army in 1799, and served as a lieutenant of the 54th regiment, in the memorable actions of Abookir and Alexandria in 1801, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. He was afterwards appointed to the 47th regiment, was promoted to a company and commanded the grenadiers of the 2d Battalion in the battle of Barossa, in 1811; and was wounded. To those who were intimate with Major Fetherston, eulogium will be unnecessary to those who knew him not, unavailing.

His were the unobstrusive qualities of the heart, which are overlooked by many, but make a deep impression on all who are capable of appreciating them. Funeral panegric has long ceased to be any distinction, his might have been read in the silent grief and sorrowful countenances of the friends who attended his remains to the grave.

At Colaba, on the morning of the 21st Mrs. Lacy, aged 23 years wife of Sub-Conductor I, Lacy, of the Gun Carriage Manufactory leaving a disconsolate Husband and child to lament her loss.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Shahabad, on Saturday, the 14th October, in the house of James Macanra, Esq. by the Reverend Julius Cæsar, M. A. Francis Hurd, Esq. to Mrs. Maria Dessa.

On Saturday, the 21st October, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr, Parson, Lieutenant Wm. Hodgson, of the 13th Reget. N. I. to Miss Anne Maria, daughter of the late Colonel Meiselbach.

On the 23d October, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. Thomas Higgs Hudson, to Miss Anne Cordelia Joakim.

On the 23d October, by the Rev. Mr. Lucas, J. A. Camell, Esq. to Martha, the youngest daughter of Arratoon Avictick, Esq. of Rangoon.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th October, at Agra, the lady of the Hon'ble C. R, Lindsay, of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the 20th October, Mrs, George Williams, of a Son.

On the 21st October, in Fort William, the lady of captain Beatson, Assistant Adjutant General, of a Daughter.

On the 22d October, the lady of Malcolm McKenzie, Esq, Indigo Planter, Sindoore, of a Son and heir.

At Chinsurah, on the 24th October, the lady of Major T, S, Alder, 2d Battalion 30th Regiment, of a Daughter.

On Sunday, the 25th October, the Wife of Thomas McDormand, H, C, Marine of a Daughter.

At Garden Reach, on the 27th October, the lady of R. W, Poe, Esq, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 6th October, on board the Brig C[illegible] off Kedgree, Mr, Thomas Green, Proprietor of the Brig Restoration.

At Lohargong, on the 6th October, captain Gerrard John Hendy, of the 16th Regiment N, I, an officer whose public and private virtues will long be remembered with affectionate regard by a large circle of friends, who have to regret his loss,

On Sunday night, the 8th October, deeply regretted, Mrs, Gwatkin, wife of captain E, Gwatkin, the 7th N, I, and Deputy Pay-master at Meerut.

At Allahabad, on the 11th October. Sub-C[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

tor Michael Monahan, attached to the Corps of Sappers and Miners a man who by his amiable manners and goodness of heart, gained the esteem of all who knew him,

On the night of Friday, the 20th October, of the Cholera Morbus, Captain Edmund Coppin, of the Ship Lady Banks, aged 37 years

At Deegah, near Dinapore, on the 21st instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Anna Hessing, the relict of the late Colonel John William Hessing, of Dowlat Row Sindeah's Service; most deeply lamented by her afflicted family and friends,

On Monday, the 23d October, Mr, E, Richards, aged 28 years, 3 months and 29days; most sincerely and deservedly regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance,

At Chandernagore, at 2 A M, on the 26th October, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr, John Eales, aged 31 years, 5 months and 16 days, of an illness which she had borne for these eighteen months past with Christain fortitude,

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At Arcot on the 1st, Inst by the Reverend Mr, Smyth, Lieutenant Henry White quarter Master of Brigade Centre Divisiou, to Miss Eliza Jeffreyesr

BIRTHS.

At Negapatom on the 2d Instant the Lady of Captain James Smith. of a son,

At Bangalore, on the 3d Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Sweency of His Majesty's 58d Regiment, of a Son,

At Vepery, on the 28th October, the wife of Mr, Ricley, of a Daughter,

DEATHS.

On the 31s, Ultimo, Mrs, Catherine Gay

On the 3d Instant, Mrs, Mary Burden, widow of the late Mr, John Burden,

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at Limehouse church, by the Rev. Dr. Rudge, M. D. Easum, Esq., of the Commercial-road, Stepney, to Miss Maria Middleton, of Limehouse.

On the 29th ult., Joseph Baker, Esq., of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Hale, eldest daughter of Mr, Hale, of Hornsey-lane, Highgate

On Saturday, the 1st inst., at St, George's Bloomsbury, Mr. J. Mathieu, of Finsbury-place, to Ann, second daughter of Chas. Laurence, Esq., of Keppel-street, Russell-square,

On Thursday last, at St. Andrew's Holborn, Mr. Wyatt, of Tilehurst, Berks. to Sarah, youngest daughter of Hugh Gibson, Esq., Watling-square, London.

Yesterday morning, at St, George's Hanover-square, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, the Right Hon, John Bowes, Earl of Strathmore, to Miss Mary Milner.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, the 11th inst. at White House, Putney Mrs. J. B. Clifton, of a son.

At Twickenham, on Sunday Morning, the 15th Ins. Lady Elizabeth Cole, of a son.

On Friday, the 23d inst., the lady of C. G. H. Clark, Esq, of Hemux-terrace, Chelsea, of a daughter.

On Sunday, the 25th inst., at Chadlington-hall, the lady of Wm. Waller, Esq. of a son and heir.

On the 1st inst., at his house in Old Broad-street, the lady of G. Flint, Esq., of a son.

On Saturday, the 1st inst., in Gower-street, Bedford-square, the lady of Walker Skyrow, Esq., of a son.

On Monday, the 3d inst., at Brighton, the lady of John Cox, Esq, of a son.

DEATHS.

In Wigmore-street, Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Sir Harry Packer, Bart., of Mefford Hall, Suffolk.

On the 13th instant, aged seven months, Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Lawford, of Bloomsbury-square.

On Sunday last, at Hinckley, Leicestershire, Isabella, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Kinloch, Bart. of Gilmerton, East Lothian, Scotland.

On Monday, the 12th inst. in Bedford-square. in the 50th year of her age, after a long and painful illness, which she endured with singular patience and resignation, Mrs. Butterworth, wife of Joseph Butterworth, Esq., M. P. She had no fear of death, but exemplified, in the prospect of dissolution, as she had done in her previous life, that calmness, peace, and stedfast assurance of Divine mercy, which support and adorn the Christian character.

On Monday last, at 2 o'clock, at his lordship's house in Conduit-street, in the 52d year of his age, the Right Hon. John Bowes, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, in Scotland, and Baron Bowes, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

On the 2d inst, at his house in Hatton-garden, Mr. Charles Cox, in the 75th year of his age.

On the 21st ult., at 37, Lombard-street, Captain Mann, aged 84.

On the 28th ult., Mr. Thos. Glossop, wine and brandy merchant, High Holborn, in a fit of apoplexy, much regretted by an extensive circle of friends.

At Kensington, on Tuesday, the 27th ult., Captain Thomas Riches, late of Great Yarmouth, in the 71st year of his age,

On Wednesday last, at Camden-town, after a short illness, Mr. David M[illegible]allan, aged 62.

On Friday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. Williams, [illegible]ours the respectable proprietor of the Angel-inn, S[illegible] Clement's Strand.

[illegible] the Grove, Kentish-town, Mrs. [illegible]en., of the Great Piazza,

[illegible] Dolland, at St. Paul's

[illegible]nor-house, Padding- The late Rev. Henry

[illegible]st ult., Issac H. Gouverneur, [illegible] his age, only son of the late [illegible] New York.

[illegible]., at his house, Islington, near Bir- [illegible], Thos. Laughter, Esq., in the 62d year of

Wednesday last, whilst bathing near Waterloo- James Fenwick Kirkup, Esq., son of the late Kirkup, of Harpur-street.

[illegible]dnesday, the 28th ult., Mr. Thomas Meryon, [illegible]4.

[illegible]day, the 27th ult., at Rye, Sussex, Mrs. [illegible]ged 81.

[illegible]h ult., Mary Ann, wife of George Woods' [illegible]kshire.

[illegible] of July, 1819, of a grape-shot wound, [illegible] of Chaco, on the right bank of the Apure, [illegible]seph Farrar, of the Venezuelan service, formerly of the 18th regiment of Hussars.

Calcutta.

OCTOBER, 27TH 1820.

According to Registered Number. SELL. 3 14

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 6TH OCTOBER, 1820.

Mr. R. Creighton, Register of the Zillah Court at Hoogly.

Mr. H. T. Owen, Ditto Ditto at Etwah

Mr. H. Blundell, Ditto Ditto ef the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. E. J. Smith, Ditto of Allahabad and joint Magistrate at Futtehpore.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 14TH OCTOBER, 1820.

Mr. William Fraser, Deputy Superientendant of the Dhlee Territory.

THE 21STH OCTOBER, 1820.

Mr. J. Majoribanks, Agent of the Governor General in Bundlecund.

M. C. A. Molony, Agent of the Governor Genenral in Saugor and the Nurbuda territories.

Lieutenant T. Moodie, Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General in Bundlecund.

Mr. W. R. Clarke, Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General in Saugor & the Nurbuda territories.

Madras.

The weather at the Presidency during some days past has been uncommmonly fine, very like the Season after the Monsoon—though not so cold—Not much more than one third the average Monsoon—supply of Rain has fallen as yet. We may expect a further supply shortly—at present, however there is no indication of a change of weather.

The Heroine is expected to sail for Calcutta in a day or two—the time since her arrival has been particularly favourrable for landing the Cargo intended for this place,

The Dinner at the Race Stand has been postponed to the 20th instant.

English Extracts.

EVENING MAIL
JUNE 29th.

We have at length to announce the opening of the Green Bag by the Secret Committee of the House of lords. This act reminds us of the opening of the bags in which the adverse winds were bound by the companions of Ulysses while their master was asleep. We sincerely hope the result will be less disastrous in the present instance than in the poetic fiction. The jealous mariners expected to find a prize; a prize it was, but such a one as blew them from the dearest object of their wishes—

"When lo! on board a fond debate arose,
"What rare device those wond'rous bags encloset
"'How Æolus, you see, augments his store;
"'But come, my friends, these mystic gifts explore,
"'They said—and (oh, curst thought!) the thong" unbound—
"The gushing tempest sweeps the ocean round."
—&c.

But, to come to plain history: the Committee met yesterday at twelve o'clock. Lords Lansdown and Erskine were absent; as also, with peculiar propriety, was the Archbishop of Canterbury. Some of the Ministerial prints said that neither the Lord Chancellor nor the Duke of Wellington were present, but this statement is, we believe, erroneous. Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman attended on the Committee, and sent in a paper sealed. Such a procedure might seem to be a necessary result of the speeches of those Gentlemen at the bar of the House against the appointment of a Committee of Secrecy; and rumour, judging from the reason of the thing where positive information is wanting, assigns to this paper the tone of remonstrance. Her Majesty's Counsel waited some short time after their document was sent In and then retired.

American papers arrived yesterday, of a date earlier than those received on Monday, but supplying what was then omitted—the termination of the proceedings in Congress, which adjourned on the 15th ult. to the second Monday in November, A bill imposing a duty of 18 doilars the tou, on all French vessels entering the ports of the United States, was hurried through both houses during the two last days of the sitting of Congress. This act in to be in full operation on the 1st of next month, and is explained to have been enacted in consequence of the refusal of the French government, after a long negotiation, to enter into commercial arrangements, on reciprocal terms, with the government of the United States. Provision is made for its immediate repeal as soon as France shall adopt different principles. Mr. Clay, the Speaker of the House of Representives, though his term of service is not completed, has retired from public life. The last act of the body over which he presided was a vote of thanks to him conceived in terms of high eulogy. The following extract from the reply of this distinguished statesman will be read with interest, even on this side of the Atlantic:—"Addressing you as I now do (said he), probably for the last time from this place, I confess I feel a degree of emotion which I am utterly unable to express. I shall carry with me, into that retirement which is necessary to the performance of indispensable private duties, a grateful recollection of all your kindnesses; of the respectful and affectionate cousideration of me which you have always evinced; of the generous and almost unlimited confidence which you have ever reposed in me; and of the tenderness with which you have treated even my errors. But, interesting as have been the relations in which I have stood for many years to this house, I have yet higher motives for continuing to behold it with the deepest solicitude. I shall regard it as the great depository of the most important powers of our excellent constitution; as the watchful and faithful sentinel of the freedom of the people; as the fairest and truest image of their deliberate will and wishes; and as that branch of the government where, if our beloved country shall unhappily be destined to add another to the long list of melancholy examples of the loss of public liberty, we shall witness its last struggles and it expiring throes."

[*Evening Mail,—June* 30.

On the 5th July, Lord Dacre presented a Petition from the Queen praying to be heard that evening at the bar, by Counsel, and his Lordship moved that her Majesty be then heard by Counsel. This motion was rejected, and Earl Liverpool immediately after rose and in a long speech introduced the bill of Pains and Penalties, the bill is as follows.

"Whereas in the year 1814, her Majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, then Princess of Wales, and now Queen Consort of this realm, being at Milan, in Italy, engaged in her service in a menial situation, one Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, a foreigner of low station, who had before served in a similar capacity.

"And whereas, after the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, had so entered the service of her Royal Highness the said Princess of Wales, a most unbecoming and disgusting intimacy commenced between her Royal Highness and the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami:

"And whereas her Royal Highness not only advanced the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, to a high situation in her Royal Highness's household, and received him into her service, and that in high and confidential situations about her Royal Highness's person, but bestowed upon him other great and extraordinary marks of favour and distinction, obtained for him Orders of Knighthood and Titles of Honour, and conferred upon him a pretended Order of Knighthood, which her Royal Highness had taken upon herself to institute without any just or lawful authority:

"And whereas her said Royal Highness, whilst the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, was in her said service, further unmindful of her exalted rank and station and of her duty to his Majesty, and wholly regardless of her own honour and character, conducted herself towards the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, and in other respects, both in public and private, in the various places and countries which her Royal Highness visited, with indecent and offensive familiarity and freedom, and carried on a licentious, disgraceful, and adulterous intercourse with the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami, which continued for a long period of time during her Royal Highness's residence abroad, by which conduct of her said Highness great scandal and dishonour have been brought upon your Majesty's family and this kingdom.

"Therefore, to manifest our deep sense of such scandalous, disgraceful, and vicious conduct on the part of her said Majesty, by which she has violated the duty she owed to your Majesty, and has rendered herself unworthy of the exalted rank and station of Queen Consort of this Realm, and to evince our just regard for the dignity of the Crown and the honour of this nation, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, do hereby entreat your Majesty that it be enacted.

"And be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same that her said Majesty Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, from and after the passing of this Act, shall be and is hereby deprived of the title of Queen, and of all the prerogatives, rights privileges, and exemptions appertaing to her as Queen Consort of this Realm; and that her said Majesty shall, from and after the passing of this Act, for ever be disabled and rendered incapable of using, exercising, and enjoying the same, or any of them; and moreover that the marriage between his Majesty and the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth be and the same is hereby from--henceforth for ever wholly dissolved, annulled and made void to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsover.

Respecting this bill the Courier of 6th July says, "Of this fearfully important Bill, our readers will find an exact transcript in our Parliamentary Report. We refrain from repeating, here, the criminatory allegations of the preamble. They afford, indeed, a glimpse of of what is to come, and from which every virtuous mind recoils with shame, even in anticipation. At the same time, all these allegations are proved by an unimpeached and unimpeachable testimony, they must not be taken as facts condemnatory of the accused. We would call upon the country to suspend its judgement till the whole case has been gone though; till the evidence for the prosecution has been given, till the defence has been put in. With respect to the latter point, it is material to state, (becuse faction is, as usual, busy in misrepresenting every thing connected with the proceding of the accusers,) that Lord Liverpool mentioned last night, "any time which her Majesty's might think proper should be afforded to enable her to rebut the evidence adduced against her." To most, if not all, of our readers, we should hope it will appear superfluous to mention this circumstance, for the purity of British Justice will not assuredly, be for the first time, contaminated by its application to the case of her Majesty."

"PARIS, JUNE 7.—*Louvel* has been executed this day. And immense concourse of people, which, without any exaggeration, may be calculated at more than 200,000, occupied the neighbouring bridges and the Place de Greve. No disorder tok place. The public indignation, expressed by lord murmurs, accompanied *Louvel* on the way to the scaffold, and formed a funeral pomp worthy of the sorrow into which that wretch has plunged all France.

"Yesterday, after *Louvel* had received his sentence, M, DE MONTES. Chaplain of the Prison visited him, *Louvel* recived this respctable Clergyman with much politeness, conversed with him the greatest part of the night, and even confessed (according to the rites of the Roman church). He was examined early in the morning by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL. A few minutes before eight o'clock. A-M. he called for some broth and a glass of wine; after taking which, he stated that he was ready, and expressed some impatience to set off. It was only then that it was known that the execution has been put off till six o' clock in the evening. M. de MONTES then withdrew to take some rest, and shortly after another Priest came, by permission from superior authority, to speak with *Louvel*. Their conversation lasted a quarter of an hour. About noon an Inspector of Police arrived in the prison, who did not leave the culprit till the moment of his execution.

"*Louvel* quitted the prison at six minutes before six o'clock, P. M. He was still more pale than at the second sitting of his trial. He appeared however to surmount by a strong effort the enfeebled state of his organs, to turn his head from right to left and cast rapid glances at the crowd by which he was surrounded. Precisely at six his head fell down.

"It appears certain that no accomplices have been traced. *Louvel* persisted in a very simple system of defence: 'I alone, said he, 'conceived the crime; I alone have executed it; this is my boast.'"

In the Chamber of Deputies, the discussion on the whole of the Election Law has been closed, the left side refusing to vote, The various amendments are now debated, and will probably also occupy a considerable time.

French Funds, 74 *f.*—Bank Actions, 1540*f.*

The Morning Post, June 12.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

THE FRENCH LAW OF ELECTIONS PASSED.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris Journals to the 12th inst., and at the same time intelligence from Calais of so late a date as Tuesday reached our Office. The latter informs us of the important and agreeable fact of the *projet* of the law of Elections (the due execution of which can alone preserve the Bourbon Dynasty and the present order of things in France), having passed the Chamber of Deputies by a respectable majority. The intelligence is thus communicated:—

"CALAIS. *June* 13, *Eleven o'Clock P. M.*

"A Telegraphic Dispatch was received here this evening at eight o'clock, informing us that the famous Law concerning Elections has passed the Chambers—152 for, 95 against; 57 in favour of Ministers.

"All was quiet this morning in Paris."

In a previous Sitting of the Chamber of Deputies (on Saturday), M. Lafitte, one of the Parisian Deputies, drew an alarming picture of the state of the Capital After much clamour and disorder, the Chamber was suffered to proceed to the Order of the Day, respecting the Projet of the law of Elections, of which five Articles were then adopted. The discussion of the remaining Articles was adjourned til, Monday; and on Tuesday, as we have above stated, the Law finally passed the Chamber.

A Council of the Marechals was held on the 10th, at the House of Marechal Macdonald, who commands the Garrison of Paris. The King granted a private audience to Comte Chabrot, Prefect of the Department, and to Comte Angles, Prefect of the Police. Proclamations were issued, and placards affixed by order of these Magistrates, congratulating the inhabitants of Paris on its tranquil state, and cautioning the citizens from joining or mingling with any crowd by which the presence of a military force should be rendered indispensible.

The outrageous proceedings of Friday are thus spoken of by the *Journal des Debats*:—At first the mob offered some resistance to the military, and two were killed (young lads), and several wounded, and a number were arrested.

At Grenoble, on the 6th, some disorderly symptoms were manifested; but nothing particularly alarming is stated to have resulted.—French Funds—Five per Cents. 74*f.* 60c.

The Queen.—We are happy to understand that the negotiation goes on with every prospect of a favourable termination. In the mean time it is most distressing to witness the indiscreet interference of certain persons an occasion of such peculiar delicacy, when, as laudably recommended in Parliament, perfect silence pending the negociation would most conduce to the attainment of the desired end. The Common Council yesterday went very much out of the line of necessary prudence in this respect; and we are highly gratified to hear that the Queen herself feels by no means pleased at the injudicious officiousness of her pretended city friends, however politely and graciously she may affect to receive them on their aukward intrusion into her Royal presence---Happily, we are well assured, her Majesty no longer acts under the baleful influence of that most weak and mischievous meddler, Alderman Wood.

[*The Morning Post*,—*June*. 15,

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.—THE QUEEN.

COMMUNICATIONS ON THE PART OF THE QUEEN WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT; LAID BEFORE BOTH HOUSES OF PARIAMENT, JUNE, 1820.

No. I.—*Communication from the Queen to the Earl of Liverpool.*

The Queen commands Mr. Brougham to inform Lord Liverpool, that she has directed her most serious attention to the declared sense of parliament, as to the propriety of some amicable adjustment of existing differences being attempted; and submitting to that high authority with the gratitude due to the protection she has always received from it. her Majesty no longer waits for a communication from the ministers of the crown, but commands Mr. Brougham to announce her own readiness to consider any arrangement that can be suggested consistent with her dignity and honour.

One o'Clock, Friday, June 9. 1820.

No. II.—*The Earl of Liverpool in Answer to the Communication from the Queen on the same Day.*

Lord Liverpool has had the honour of receiving the Queen's communication of this day, and begs leave to acquaint her Majesty, that a memorandum delivered by Lord Liverpool to Mr. Brougham on the 15th of April last, contains the propositions which Lord Liverpool was commanded by the King to communicate through Mr. Brougham to her Majesty. Her Majesty has not been advised to return any answer to those propositions, but Lord Liverpool assures her Majesty, that the King's servants will still think it their duty. notwithstanding all that has passed, to receive for consideration any suggestions which her Majesty or her advisers may have to offer upon those propositions.—Fife House, June 9, 1820.

No. III.—*Communication from the Queen to the Earl of Liverpool.*

The Queen commands Mr. Brougham to inform Lord Liverpool, that she received his letter, and that the memorandum of April 16, 1820, which the proposition made through Lord Hutchinson had appeared to supersede, has also been now submited to her Majesty, for the first time. Her Majesty does not consider the terms there specified as at all according with the condition upon which she informed Lord Liverpool yesterday, that she would entertain a proposal. viz. that it should be consistent with her dignity and honour. At the same time she is willing to acquit those who made this proposal, of intending any thing offensive to her Majesty; and Lord Liverpool's letter indicates a disposition to receive any suggestions which she may offer. Her Majesty retains the same desire which she commanded Mr. Brougham yesterday to express, of submitting her own wishes to the authority of parliament, now so decisively interposed. Still acting upon the same principle, she now commands Mr. Brougham to add, that she feels it necessary, before making any further proposal, to have it understood, that the recognition of her rank and privileges as Queen, must be the basis of any arrangement which can be made. The moment that basis is established, her Majesty will be ready to suggest a method by which she conceives all existing differences may be satisfactorily adjusted.

June 10, 1820.

No. IV.—*The Earl of Liverpool in Answer to the Communication from the Queen of the 10th of June*, 1820.

Lord Liverpool has had the honour of receiving the Queen's communication, and cannot refrain from expressing the extreme surprise of the Kings servants, that the memorandum of April 15, the only proposition to her Majesty, which ever was authorised by his Majesty, should not have been submitted to her Majesty until yesterday. That memorandum contains so full a communication of the intentions and views of the King's government with respect to the Queen, as to have entitled his Majesty's servants to an equally frank, full, and candid explanation on the part of her Majesty's advisers. The memorandum of the 15th April, while it proposed that her Majesty should abstain from the exercise of the rights and privileges of Queen with certain exceptions, did not call upon her Majesty to renounce any of them. Whatever appertains to her Majesty by law, as Queen, must continue to appertain to her so long as it is not abrogated by law. The King's servants in expressing their readiness to receive the suggestion for a satisfactory adjustment which her Majesty's advisers promise, think it right, in order to save time distinctly to state, that any proposition which they could feel to be consistent with their duty to recommend to his Majesty, must have for its basis her Majesty's residence abroad.—June, 11 1820.

No. V.—*Communication form the Queen to the Earl of Liverpool.*

The Queen commands Mr Brougham to acknowledge having received Lord Liverpool's note of last night, and to inform his Lordship that her Majesty takes it for granted that the memorandum of April 15 was not submitted to her before Saturday, only because her legal adviser had no opportunity of seeing her Majesty until Lord Hutchinson was on the spot prepared to treat with her.

Her Majesty commands Mr. Brougham to state, that has the basis of her recognition as Queen is admitted by the King's government, and as his Majesty's servants express their readiness to receive any suggestion for a satisfactory adjustment, her Majesty, still acting upon the same principles which have always guided her conduct, will now point out a method by which it appears to her that the object in contemplation may be attained.

Her Majesty's dignity and honor being secured, she regards all other matters as of comparatively little importance, and is willing to leave every thing to the decision of any person or persons, of high station and character, whom both parties may concur in naming, and who shall have authority to prescribe the particulars as to residence, patronage, and income, subject of course to the approbation of Parliament.

12th June, 1820.

No. VI.—*The Earl of Liverpool, in answer to the Communication from the Queen on the 12th of June*, 1820.

Lord Liverpool has received the communication made by the Queen's commands.

The King's servants feel it to be unnecessary to enter into any discussion on the early parts of this communication, except to repeat that the memorandum delivered to Mr. Brougham of the 15th of April, contained the only proposition to the Queen which the King authorised to be made to her Majesty.

The views and sentiments of the King's government, as to her Majesty's actual situation, are sufficiently explained in Lord Liverpool's note of the 11th instant.

Lord Liverpool will procced therefore to the proposal made on the part of her Majesty at the close of this communication, viz. "That she is willing to leave every thing to the decision of any person or persons of high station and character, whom both parties may concur in naming; and who shall have authority to prescribe the particulars as to residence, patronage, and income, subject of course to the approbation of Parliament."

The King's confidential servants cannot think it consistent with their constitutional responsibility to advise the King to submit to any arbitration, a matter so deeply connected with the honour and dignity of his Crown, and with the most important public interests; but they are full sensible of the advantages which may be derived from an unreserved personal discussion; and they are therefore prepared to advise his Majesty to appoint two of his Majesty's confidential servants, who, in concert with the like number of persons to be named by the Queen, may frame an arrangement to be submitted to his Majesty for setling, upon the basis of Lord Liverpool's note of the 11th instant, the necessary particulars of her Majesty's future situation.

13th June, 1820.

No. VII.—*Note from the Earl of Liverpool to Mr. Brougham, accompanying his Answer to the Communication from of 12th of June*, 1820.

Lord Liverpool presents his compliments to Mr. Brougham, and requests that he will inform the Queen, that if the accompanying answer should not appear to require any reply, Lord Liverpool is prepared to name the two persons whom his Majesty will appoint for the purpose referred to in this note.

13th June, 1820.

No. VIII.—*Mr. Brougham to the Earl of Liverpool, stating that he has received the Queen' Commands to name Two Persons to meet the Two who may be named on the part of his Majesty's Government for settling an Arrangement.*

Mr. Brougham presents his compliments to Lord Liverpool, and begs leave to inform him, that he has received the Queen's commands to name two persons to meet the two whom his Lordship may name on the part of his Majesty's government, for the purpose of settling an arrangement.

Mr. Brougham hopes to be favoured with Lord Liverpool's nomination this evening, in order that an early appointment for a meeting to morrow may take place.

14th June, 1820.

APPENDIX.

Memoramdum for a proposed Arrangement with the Queen.

The Act of the 54th Geo. III. cap 160, recognized the separation of the Prince Regent from the Princess of Wales, and allotted a separate provision for the Princess.

This provision was to continue during the life of his late Majesty, and to determine at his demise.

In consequence of that event, it has altogether ceased, and no provision can be made for her until it shall please his Majesty to recommend to Parliament an arrangement for that purpose.

The King is willing to recommend to Parliament to enable his Majesty to settle an annuity of 50,000*l.* a year upon the Queen; to be enjoyed by her during her natural life, and in lieu of any claim in the nature of jointure or otherwise, provided she will engage not to come into any part of the British dominions, and provided she engages to adopt some other name or title than that of Queen, & not to exercise any of the rights or privileges of Queen, other than with respect to the appointment of law officers, or to any proceedings in Courts of Justice. The annuity to cease upon the violation of those engagements, viz. upon her coming into any part of the British dominions, or her assuming the title of Queen, or her exercising any of the rights or privileges of Queen, other than above excepted, after the annuity shall have been settled upon her. Upon her consent to an engagement on the above conditions, Mr. Brougham is desired to obtain a declaration to this effect, signed by herself; and at the same time a full authority to conclude with such person as his Majesty may appoint, a formal engagement upon those principles.

April 15, 1820.

PROTOCOLS.

No I.—Protocol of the first Conference held in St. James's squere, June 15, 1820.

In pursuance of the notes of the 13th and 14th of June, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh, on the part of King having met Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, her Majesty's a law officers, in order to faciliate the proposed personal discussions, it was suggested by the former.

1st That the persons named to frame an arrangement, although representing different interests, should consider themselves in discharge of this duty, not as opposed to each other, but as acting in concert with a view to frame an arrangement in compliance with the understood wish of Parliament, which may avert the necessity of a public inquiry into the information laid before the two houses.

2d. The arrangement to be made must be of such a nature as to require from neither party any concession as to the result to which such inquiry, if proceeded on, might lead. The Queen must not be understood to admit, or the King to retract any thing.

3d. That in order the better to accomplish the above important objert, it was proposed that whatever might pass in the first conference, should pledge neither party to any opinion; that nothing should be recorded without previous communication, and, as far as possible, common consent; and that in order to facilitate explanation, and to encourage unreserved discussion, the substance only of what passed should be reported.

These preliminary points being agreed to, the questions to be examined, (as contained in Lord Liverpool's memorandum of the 15th of April, 1820, delivered to Mr. Brougham, previous to his proceeding to St. Omer's, and in Lord Liverpool's note of the 11th of June, and Mr. Brougham's note of the 12th of June, written by the Queen's commands) were:

1st. The future residence of the Queen abroad.

2d. The title which her Majesty might think fit to assume when travelling on the Continent.

3d. The non-exercise of certain rights of patronage in England, which it might be desirable that her Majesty might desist from exercising should she reside abroad; and.

4th. The suitable income to be assigned for life to the Queen residing abroad.

Her Majesty's law officers, on the part of the Queen, desired, in the first instance, that the fourth point should be altogether laid aside in these conferences: her Majesty desired it might make no part of the conditions, nor be mixed with the present discussions. They then proceeded to state, that under all the circumstances of her Majesty's position—they would not say that her Majesty had any insuperable objection to living abroad; on the contrary, if such foreign residence were deemed indispensable to the completion of an arrangement so much desired by Parliament, her Majesty might be prevailed upon to acquiesce, but then that certain steps must be taken to remove the possibility of any inference being drawn from such compliance, and from the enquiry not being proceeded in, unfavourable to her Majesty's honour, and inconsistent with that recognition which is the basis of these negociations; and her Majesty's advisers suggested with this view the restoration of her name to the Liturgy. To this it was replied, That the King's government would no doubt learn, with great surprise, that a question of this important nature had now been brought forward, for the first time, without having been adverted to in any of the previous discussions, and without being included amongst the heads to be now treated of; that the Liturgy had been already regulated by his Majesty's formal declaration in Council, and in the exercise of of his Majesty's legal authority; that the King, in yielding his own feelings and views to the wishes of Parliament, could not be understood (in the absence of enquiry) to alter any of those impressions under which his Majesty had hitherto deliberately and advisedly acted; and that, as it was at the outset stated, the King could not be expected to [illegible] hope could be held out that his Majesty's government would feel the[illegible] ting such a proposi[illegible]

To this it was a[illegible] point of the Liturgy [illegible] by name amongst the heads Majesty's law officers felt [illegible] to bring it forward in its conn[illegible] question of her Majesty's residence abro[illegible] was further contended, that the alterati[illegible] the Liturgy was contrary to the plain sens[illegible] even letter of the statute, and that it was objectionable on constitutional grounds contrary to the whole policy of the law ing the security of the succession, and be repeated in cases where the succes[illegible] might be endangered by it; and th[illegible] was said that a step so taken migh[illegible] retraced without implying any t[illegible] cession. It was also urged, that the omission having been plainly made in contemplation of

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1820,

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

legal or Parliamentary proceedings against her Majesty, it followed, [illegible] proceedings should be sue to be abandoned [illegible] for the same reason, that supplying [illegible] imply no retraction.

It was replied, that his Majesty had decided that her Majesty's name should not be inserted in the Liturgy, for several reasons not now necessary to discuss; that his Majesty had acted under legal advice, and in conformity to the practice of his Royal predecessors; and that the decision of his Majesty had not been taken solely with a view to intended proceedings in Parliament or at law.

Independent of the enquiry instituted before Parliament, his Majesty had felt himself long since called upon to adopt certain measures to which his Majesty, as head of his family, and in the exercise of his prerogative, was clearly competent. These acts, together with that now under consideration, however reluctantly adopted, and however painful to his Majesty's feelings, were taken upon grounds which the discontinuance of the enquiry before Parliament could not affect, and which his Majesty could not, therefore, be expected to rescind. The principle fairly applied would go, in truth, no further than to replace the parties in the relative position in which they stood immediately before her Majesty's arrival, and before the King's message was sent down to both Houses of Parliament.

After further discussion upon this point, it was agreed that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh should report to the Cabinet what had passed, and come prepared with their determination to the next conference.

Her Majesty's law officers then asked, whether, in the event of the above proposition not being adopted, any other proceeding could be suggested on the part of his Majesty's government, which might render her Majesty's residence abroad consistent with the recognition of her rights and the vindication of her character; and they specially pointed at the official introduction of [illegible] Majesty to foreign Courts by the King's ministers abroad. Upon this it was observed, that this proposition appeared open to the same difficulty in point of principle: it was calling upon the King to retract the decision formerly taken and avowed on the part of his Majesty, a decision already notified to foreign Courts; and to render the position of his Majesty's representatives abroad, in relation to her Majesty, inconsistent with that of their Sovereign at home; that the purpose for which this was sought by the Queen's law officers was inconsistent with the principle admitted at the commencement of the conference, and was one that could not be reasonably required to be accomplished by the act of his Majesty—namely, to give to her Majesty's conduct that countenance which the state of the case, as at present before his Majesty, altogether precluded.

At the same time it was stated, that while his Majesty, consistently with the steps already adopted, could not authorize the public reception of the Queen, or the introduction of her Majesty at foreign Courts by his ministers abroad; there was nevertheless every disposition to see that branch of the orders already given faithfully and liberally executed, which enjoined the British ministers on the Continent to facilitate, within their respective missions, her Majesty's accommodation, and to contribute to her personal comfort and convenience.

Her Majesty's law officers gave the King's servants [illegible] to think that the Queen could be [illegible] propositions above stated, [illegible] on the same principles, [illegible] part of his Majesty's govern-

[illegible], CASTLEREAGH,
[illegible]OUGHAM T. DENHAM.

SECOND CONFERENCE.

[illegible] Office, June 16 1820,

[illegible] conference by stating [illegible] report with fidelity to the [illegible] position brought forward [illegible] that the Queen's name should be expressly included in the Liturgy, in order to protect her Majesty against any misconstruction of the grounds on which her Majesty might consent to reside abroad; that they were not deceived, for reasons already sufficiently explained in anticipating the surprise of their colleagues at the production of this question, for the first time, on the part of her Majesty, more especially in the present advanced state of the proceedings; that they were authorized directly to state, that the King's servants could, on account, advise his Majesty to rescind the decision already taken and acted upon in this instance; and that to prevent misconception, the King's government had charged the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh to explain that they must equally decline to advise the King to depart from the principle already laid down by his Majesty for the direction of his representatives abroad with regard to the public reception by the King's ministers abroad, and introduction of her Majesty at foreign courts; but that they were not only ready but desirous to guard in future by renewed orders against any possible want of attention to her Majesty's confort and convenience to his Majesty's ministers abroad! and that, wherever her Majesty might think fit to establish her residence, every endeavour would be made to secure for her Majesty from the State the fullest protection, and the utmost personal comfort, and convenience.

In explanation of the position in which the King actually stood upon this question in his foreign relations, the instructions under which the ministers abroad now acted were communicated to the Queen's law Officers, and their attention was directed as well to the principles therein laid down, and from which his Majesty could not be called upon to depart, as to that branch of the instructions which were studiously framed to provide for the personal comfort and convenience of the Queen when Princess of Wales.

The Queen's law officers then stated, that they must not be understood to suggest the giving of a general power to her Majesty to establish her court in any foreign country, and to be there received and presented by the English minister, because reasons of state might render it expedient that, under certain circumstances, such an establishment should be made; but they wished that her Majesty should have the power of being so received and treated by the English ministers where no such reasons of state interfered, and they inquired whether the same objection would exist to the public introduction of her Majesty at some one court where she might fix her residence, if she waved the claim of introduction at foreign courts generally.

To this it was answered, that the principle was in fact, the same whether at one or more courts; and that if the King could be consistently advised to meet the Queen's wishes in this instance at all, it would be more dignified for his Majesty to do so generally and avowedly, than to adopt any partial or covert proceeding.

The Queen's law officers referring to the decision of the Judges in George the First's reign, said it would be a much more unexceptionable exercise of the Royal prerogative, were the King even to prescribe where her Majesty should reside, but to order her there to be treated as Queen by his minister.

The King's servants, in consequence of what had passed at a former conference, then reverted to the mode in which the Queen had arrived in England, and the pain her Majesty must experience were she exposed to leave England in the like manner. They acquainted her Majesty's law officers that they could venture to assure them that this difficulty would not occur. The Queen arrived in England contrary to the King's wishes and representations; but were her Majesty now to desire to pass to the Continent, whether to a port in the Channel, or if it should more accord with her Majesty's views to proceed at once to the Mediterranean, a King's yacht in the one instance or a ship-of-war in the other, might be ordered to convey her Majesty.

After receiving these explanations, the Queen's law officers recurred to the points before touched upon, viz. the inserting the Queen's name in the Liturgy, or the devising something in the nature of an equivalent, and intimated their conviction that her Majesty would feel it necessary to press one or both of those objects, or some other of a similar nature and tendency. They then asked whether a residence in one of the royal palaces would be secured to her Majesty while in this country, and observed, that her Majesty had never been deprived of her apartments in Kensington-palace until she voluntarily gave them up for the accommodation of the late Duke of Kent. It was replied, that the King's servants had no instructions on this point. They, however, observed, that they believed the apartments which her Majesty formerly occupied, when Princess of Wales, were at present actually in the possession of the Duchess of Kent; and that they considered that this point had been already disposed of by supplying to her Majesty the funds which were necessary to furnish her Majesty with a suitable residence.

Her Majesty's law officers then enquired, whether, supposing an arrangement made, the mode, of winding up the transaction and withdrawing the information referred to parliament had been considered, and whether the King's servants saw any objection, in the present instance, to the houses of parliament expressing by suitable addresses both to the King and Queen, their grateful thanks for their Majesties having acquiesced in an arrangement by which parliament had been saved the painful dudy of so delicate and difficult a proceeding. The King's servants acknowledged this point had not been considered, but reserved to themselves to report the observations made there upon to their colleagues.

It was then agreed that, upon every view of duty and propriety, the final decision should not be protracted beyond Monday, to which day it should be proposed that the proceedings on the King's message in the House of Commons should be adjourned on a distinct explanation to this effect, and that a conference should take place to-morrow, in order to bring the business to a conclusion, and to arrange by mutual consent the protocols of conference. (Signed as before.)

PROTOCOL OF THE THIRD CONFERENCE.

Foreign Office, June 17, 1820,

The conference was opened by her Majesty's law officers intimating that, adverting to what had passed in the preceding conference, they had nothing to propose but to proceed to the adjustment of the Protocol.

The King's servants stated, before they entered into the business of arranging the Protocol, that they thought it their duty to advert to the points discussed in the preceeding conference, upon which no explicit opinion had been expressed by them on the part of his Majesty's government. They then declared that they were authorized to inform the Queen's law officers, that, in the event of her Majesty going to the Continent, a yacht or ship of war would be provided for the conveyance of her Majesty, either to a port in the Channel, or to a port in the Mediterranean, as her Majesty might prefer; that every personal attention and respect would be paid by the King's servants abroad to her Majesty; and every endeavour made by them to protect her Majesty against any possible inconvenience, whether on her travels or residing on the Continent; with the understood reserve, however, of public reception by the King's ministers abroad, and introduction at foreign court.

It was further stated by the King's servants, that having weighed the suggestion communicated by the Queen's law officers in the preceeding conference, they were now prepared to declare that they saw now no difficulty (if the terms on which the same were to be conveyed were properly guarded) to a proposition being made to both houses for expressing by address to the Queen, as well as to the King, their grateful acknowledgments for the facilities which their Majesties might have respectively afforded towards the accomplishment of an arrangement by which Parliament had been saved the necessity of so painful a discussion.

These observations not appearing to make any material difference in the views taken by her Majesty's law officers of the result of the conferences, it was agreed to proceed in the arrangement of the protocols. Before, however, the protocol was discussed the King's servants desired distinctly to know from from her Majesty's law officers, whether the introduction of the Queen's name in the Liturgy, & her Majesty's introduction at foreign courts, either of them a condition *sine qua non* of an arrangement on the part of the Queen: to which it was replied, that either the introduction of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, or an equivalent which would have the effect of protecting her Majesty against the unfavourable inference to which her Majesty might be liable in leaving the country, under the circumstances in which her Majesty was placed, was a *sine qua non*. The Queen could not be advised voluntarily to consent to any arrangement which was not satisfactory to her Majesty's own feelings; with a view to meet the understood wishes of Parliament, had felt it her duty to propose to leave the whole question to an arbitration.

No proposition on the part of her Majesty other than those already adverted to was brought forward.

(Signed as before.)

PROTOCOL OF THE FOURTH CONFERENCE.

St. James's-square, June 18, 1820.

Before proceeding to finish the discussion of the protocols, it was suggested on the part of the King's servants, if possible, to meet her Majesty's wishes; and, in order the better to assure to her Majesty every suitable respect and attention within the particular state in which she might think fit to establish her residence (the Milanese, or the Roman States, having been previously suggested by her Majesty's law officers as the alternative within her Majesty's contemplation), that the King would cause official notification to be made of her Majesty's character as Queen to the government of such state. That consistently, however, with the reasons already stated it must rest with the sovereign of such state what reception should be given to her Majesty in that character.

The King's servants were particularly anxious to impress upon the Queen's law officers the public grounds upon which this principle rested. The general rule of foreign courts is, to receive only those who are received at home. The King could not with propriety require any point of foreign governments, the refusal of which would not afford his Majesty just ground of resentment or remonstrance. It would be neither for the King's dignity nor for the Queen's comfort, that she should be made the subject of such a question.

To this it was replied for the Queen: that with respect to this new proposition on the part of the King's servants, it should be taken into immediate consideration; but her Majesty's law officers observed that her Majesty was not in the situation referred to in the above reasoning, having been habitually received at court in this country for many years, and having only ceased to go there in 1814, out of regard to the peculier delicate situation in which the unfortunate differences in the Royal Family placed the late Queen,

The latter observation was met on the part of the King's servants, by a re-assertion of his Majesty's undoubted authority on this point, whether as King or as Prince Regent, in the exercise of the royal authority, that the court held by her late Majesty was in fact, the Court of the Prince Regent, then acting in the name and on the behalf of his late Majesty; and that the present Queen, then Princess of Wales, was excluded from such Court.

(Signed as before.)

No. 5.—*Protocol of the Fifth Conference, held at the Foreign Office, June 19, 1820.*

The protocols of the preceding conferences were read, and agreed upon.

Her Majesty's law officers stated, that the proposition of yesterday had been submitted to her Majesty and that it had not produced any alteration in her Majesty's sentiments.

In orded to avoid any misinterpretation of the expression used on mentioning their belief that her Majesty might overcome her reluctance to go abroad viz. "under all the circumstances of her possition," they stated that they meant thereby, the unhappy domestic differences which created the difficulty of her Majesty holding a court, and the understood sense of Parliament, that her Majesty's residence in this country might be attended with public inconvenience.

They also protested generally, in her Majesty's names, against being understood to propose or to desire any terms inconsistent with the honour and dignity of the King, or any which her own vindication did not seem to render absolutely necessary.

MEMORANDUM.

The second and third points, as enumerated for discussion in the Protocol of the first conference, were not brought into deliberation, in consequence of no satisfactory understanding having taken place upon the points brought forward by her Majesty's law officers.

The five protocols were then respectively signed.

(Signed) WELLINGTON CASTLEREAGH.
H. BROUGHAM, T. DENMAN.

The Observer, June 25.

THE QUEEN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

JUNE 7,

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

SECRET COMMITTEE ON PAPERS REGARDING THE CONDUCT OF HER MAJESTY.

(*Continued from our last.*)

Mr. Brougham (amidst a general call) then rose. He assured the house that the noble lord had not risen upon this question with more pain than he now did;—with reluctance he could not add, for feeling it his bounden duty in that place to support those interest's which had been intrusted to his care, there was no one in [illegible]nation, who could feel any thing [illegible] satisfaction, that the hour was at length arrived when he might freely, fully, and openly defend those interests to the best of his abilities, although he must do so, unfortunately under the consciousness of his inadequacy to so great a task (cheers)—great as regarded those interests which were here at stake, and yet more so as regarded those others which they involved. But his was principally an arduous task as it respected the immense importance of this discussion to the illustrious individual first and chiefly concerned, and the interests of the whole of that great family with whom she was connected by the ties of blood and marriage. The house should consider that the dignity of the Royal family and its popularity were of some importance, and though last, not least, the peace and interests of the country, were at issue upon the present question. It was to parliament that the illustrious lady, who was the subject of this debate, addressed herself; but it was to the highest court of parliament, and not to any selected band of mutes, that she made her appeal. Her sagacity, not inferior to that of any person in public or private life whom he had ever met with, her natural propriety of conduct, a propriety maintained under circumstance the most dangerous and hostile to domestic harmony and domestic virtue, satisfied the mind of her majesty, that an open investigation could alone answer the ends of justice. Exposed as she had been to unusual and imminent temptation, separated from all those friendships and the regular intercourse which were the best guardians and preservatives of female virtue; under all the perilous circumstances in which she was placed, she courted, and declined not inquiry. Altho' deprived of that salutary assistance and control which was best afforded by habits of a domestic nature, of that advantage which must always be reaped from an association with those where the feelings of nature were most cherished, the illustrious lady in question came forward with, to all appearances, nothing but conscious innocence to support her. The moral vigour, the strong faculties to which he had alluded, would of them selves, independent of her illustrious birth, have prevented any mean or degrading concession on her part. True it was, that an unhappy investigation was forced upon parliament, and it become the more necessary to caution the house against yielding to first impressions. That which appeared at first sight conclusive, might,

on a little scrutiny, admit either of explanation or excuse. In making these remarks, however, he was not addressing himself immediately to the question or to the merits which it involved. What ever might be the ultimate judgement of parliament upon a question about to be submitted to it, little or no doubt could be entertained as to the manner of her majesty's reception in this country. All that had passed convinced him that the house as well as the country would not be satisfied with any thing less than a full and public disclosure. If he put the case of some other distinguished female perhaps a stranger to this land by birth, who, after a long and not inglorious abode in those realms, had lived abroad for the period of six years, and had been during that time disunited from the forms and habits of English society, would any man tell him that it was extraordinary if one erroneous or ill advised proceeding as to the conduct of that person should accelerate the issue? In the case now under consideration the unhappy and illustrious person in question had been almost necessarily resident abroad. Would those who heard him, possessing, as he knew they did, the feelings of men and of gentlemen, with a lively spark of honour animating their breasts, severely blame an error, if error it was, which, under the guidance of perhaps not absolute wisdom, her Majesty had been induced to commit? (hear, hear, and a laugh.) Well meant and honest as were the recommendations upon which the Queen acted, and certainly nothing was farther from his thoughts than to indicate reprehension, they tended rather to injure the cause, and to precipitate a decision. Sure, however, he still was, that the discusion of this important matter would not be limited or confined to a committee up stairs, nominated in any way. Let the mode of proceeding be what it might, the house would not so far forget its duty as not to entertain and to require the amplest discussion (hear, hear.) He would appeal to the house, as her Majesty had done, whether it was fair or just to make outward appearance a ground of accusation? Her Majesty had heard of the omnipotence of parliament, but understood it only as an omnipotence to do common justice (hear, hear.) He, of course, knew not whether a bill of attainder, or a bill of pains and penalties, was in contemplation, or what might be the result of the proposed inquiry. The noble Lord, he apprehended, would hardly take for his model the proceedings in Lord Strafford's case; and still less could he dare to derive a precedent from the reign of Henry the Eighth (hear, hear). No former administration, not that of Mr. Pitt himself—would have ventured upon a measure that indicated so entire a departure from the common principles of our jurisprudence. It was true, that the noble lord (Castlereagh), the organ in that house of a ricketty and shattered administration (hear, hear), the leading member of a cabinet whose only glory was, that it comprised the first military genius of his age (the Duke of Wellington) and the most successful commander whom his country had produced; it was true, he said, that the noble lord had endeavoured to show that the form of proceeding which he recommended might wear the semblance of a just and impartial investigation. Without bringing the parties together, without confronting or cross examining witnesses, the noble lord appeared to think that the inquiry might be satisfactorily conducted. He would take nothing which had fallen from the noble lord as a concession to her Majesty, nor would he counsel that illustrious person to view his observations in that light. The argument which the noble lord founded on those observations, if indeed, it deserved the name, deserved no answer until the house itself should adopt & sanction it. What in fact was the nature of the complaint; & what was the proposed method of considering it? Did any man in sober sense even imagine that a select committee of that house bore the least similitude to a grand jury? (hear.) Was there any thing at all analogous to the ordinary course of law, the forms of its process, or the rules of its dispensation, in the proceeding to which the noble lord invited the support? Many would concur with the noble lord's object, but few would assent to his reasoning. The evidence which the noble lord now talked of referring to a committee, was made up of papers only, of papers transmitted from beyond the Alps, and which, for reasons that he could not understand, were now for the first time to be disclosed (hear). These papers however it appeared were intended to save the committee the trouble of examining witnesses to their face. For his own part he knew nothing of the materials which were to constitute the subject of inquiry; his knowledge was confined to the exterior of a green bag. (Hear, hear.) In that bag was contained not only all the documentary evidence, but all the evidence of any kind which could be adduced before a committee. He had reason to believe that no living witness would be brought for any other purpose than that of verifying certain signatures. It was, indeed, a lamentable circumstance, that a lawyer of no common rank might probably be found amongst this latter description of witnesses. Previous to that ill-fated hour which led the learned gentleman to whom he alluded—a gentlemrn distinguished by the rank of King's counsel, and universally esteemed for his character and abilities—to take up his residence at Milan, no man would have imagined that such a task would have been undertaken by such a person. It was extraordinary that an experienced master in chancery should stoop to this employment. For what had he exchanged his practise at the bar? To mingle with idle gossips, to hear the stories of bargemen, to register the tales of cast off mistresses and discarded servants, truly an undignified employment. To be engaged from month after month in noting down the minutes of a sort of evidence, with which the courts of justice to their misfortune were too familiar, but which to their honour they always reprobated, was a singular instance of departure from the ordinary course of professional avocations. This way, however, and from sources thus impure, had been accumulated and brought together all the contents of that green bag. This was the mass of evidence on which her Majesty's accusers alone relied on; and when he made these personal allusions he did it with the feeling of one professional man filled with regret at the humiliation of another, blushing at once for the profession, and for human nature (hear, hear). It was lamentable that the base work should not have been left to other hands—to hands accustomed to the same degrading employment—to hands which not even this low and dirty office could further sully. But the noble Lord thought proper to contend that all proceedings before a committee would be indifferent as to the result of an ulterior enquiry. This proposition he begged leave to deny at once. The report of a committee of that house was not indifferent to the fame or interests of any individual. What hon. member would chose to have his honour, his life, or his reputation made dependent on the deliberations or judgment of such a tribunal? Who would be satisfied to have his whole conduct during six long years, and at the distance of a thousand miles, without the power of calling a single witness, or knowing what was in agitation against him made a matter of grave inquiry? He called on every man who heard him to lay his hand to his heart and declare, whether in his own case he would put his trust, or rest his final hope, on a committee. The house would bear in mind what would be the probable composition of that committee, and would easily understand that it would sit within the wall of darkness. Was then a solemn parliamentary opinion to be recorded in this manner? How could the character of her Majesty, or of any other person, he said to be in security when left to the uncertain issue of a committee's investigation? Might not that character be in effect destroyed and blasted by the report of a committee? (hear, hear.) Many persons, he was aware, thought that advantage would arise from a postponement of this decision; but to say nothing of her Majesty's painful anxiety of mind during the interval, the ends of justice might be defeated by such delay. Witnesses might die, and the purity of her Majesty's fame be blighted through an unfortunate combination of events. A stain might be imparted which no essence could afterwards remove. An ordinary defendant was sent unblemished to trial, and with every presumption in favour of innocence. It was in vain for the noble lord to liken this form of proceeding to the inquisitorial functions of a grand jury. The house well knew that if his Majesty's ministers thought there were grounds of accusation, the committee would think so likewise. Why did not his Majesty's ministers act upon the persuasion which they affected to entertain? Why shift responsibility on other shoulders, or shelter themselves behind better names than their own? (hear). He was sure that he was using the language of the constitution when he resisted the noble lord's proposition. If the house upon its own rights thought proper to become accusers, he for one should be much more satisfied than with the report of a committee. Such a mode of proceeding would carry with it no prejudice, nor raise any obstruction to the free course of judicial inquiry. Admitting that something in the nature of a preliminary investigation ought to take place, it was not to the keeping of a committee that he would entrust so sacred a charge—the charge of the Queen's honour and fair fame. It was in this view that he made his chief complaint, a complaint of gross and unpardonable injustice. He had endeavoured to shew that a different course was open and might he pursued on this occasion. His objections to a green bag, and the measures which but too commonly followed upon its introduction, were well known, but he called upon no member to vote with him upon that ground alone. There was the utmost difference between the general matter which had been that night urged, and charges attacking the life as well as the character of the first subject in these realms. The noble lord seemed hastily to have supposed that it had been charged against government as unjustifiable on their part to have made the proposition to the Queen, when parliament alone could make the grant. He (Mr. Brougham) was aware that the offer was to be considered in the same way as if it had been made to any foreign power, when it was usual for ministers, in the first instance to enter into the engagements, and afterwards to come to parliament to carry it into effect. Whether, in the case now before the house, it was to be looked upon as a bribe he would not dispute; but certain it was, that the offensive part of the proposition, that part of it which struck her Majesty as making it most objectionable, was this 50,000*l.* were to be given upon one condition—not only that she should leave the country (though even that would have borne the appearance of an unworthy compromise, if it had been formally reduced to writing and had been made the ground of a legislative grant, but that she should tacitly admit that there was some foundation for the accusations against her. That had appeared to him and to her Majesty the most exceptionable part of the whole; and notwithstanding all the refinement (and the noble lord would excuse him, or might take it, perhaps, as a compliment, if he called it the special pleading) of the noble lord—notwithstanding all the attention which his statements merited, and the respect which his conduct in this house as far as candor was concerned, inspired—he (Mr. Brougham) must assert, that upon this point his opinion remained unaltered and he still viewed it, as he had always done, as nothing more nor less than calling upon the Queen to say, "Give me 50,000*l* a year and I will admit that I am guilty, or at least not quite innocent." (Hear, hear.) The noble [illegible] had asserted that the Queen [illegible] be called upon to renounce [illegible] because she could not do so with[illegible]ct of parliament; and, to be sure, [illegible] technically speaking, she could not—she must, in point of law and fact, have remained Queen even after the arrangement compelling her to live abroad; she was to give up and abstain from the exercise of her rights, and that was very nearly the same thing; she could not divest herself of the power to appoint a Lord Chamberlain or a Lord Steward; but was it not obvious that, if she entered into a bargain not to keep a court, and not to exercise any of her royal rights, it would be presumed that she was at least a person who had something odd about her something, to say the least of it, that would not bear the light? The noble lord had spoken of the letter which had prematurely appeared, in which her Majesty was required to renounce her stile and title of Queen of England and he had endeavoured to soften it down by a reference to the mode in which illustrious foreigners were in the habit of travelling incognito. Unquestionably, the noble lord was much better versed than himself in matters of this kind; he was at the head of a department dealing in matters of continental etiquette; but his (Mr. Brougham's) understanding of the subject was this—that when a prince abroad travelled incog, for temporary convenience, he took, it was true, another title, but always a royal one, and belonging to some part of his family. Yet what was the express condition in this respect to be imposed upon the Queen; She was not only to abandon her own title, but she was not to be allowed to take any other belonging to any other branch of the royal family. What was that but to say, "I admit myself to be unworthy of that family, and ought not to be permitted to bear its name" (cheers). See then the vast—the wide difference between the voluntary abstaining from using a title for personal convenience, and the receiving of 50,000*l*. a year, not otherwise to be acquired, that the Queen might not only abandon all her rights, but the very name of the family to which she belonged. Though he was deeply impressed with the high importance, the almost absolute necessity of some such amicable arrangement as would preclude the possibility of this fearful investigation, he bitterly lamented the hard compulsion under which he felt himself of advising her Majesty not to entertain such a proposition. [Hear, hear.] Much had been said of the publication of correspondence and statements; and perhaps he might be permitted, en passant, in his own justification, to say that nothing could be more incorrect than the account given of the part he had born in that negociation. He would give merely one specimen: it was said in the detail to which he alluded, that after he perceived that her Majesty expressed great indignation at the receipt of the proposition, he had advised her to reject it: the word "after" erased, and the word [illegible] in its stead. Such [illegible] collection; and, in [illegible] been last night [illegible] the presence of his [illegible] league. Last night [illegible] Brougham) had [illegible] the question to he[illegible] tion, her Majesty [illegible] graciously to admit that he had stated his positive & clear opinion upon the subject before she had an opportunity, for which she anxiously & eagerly waited, of expressing her own indignant sentiments. He had instan[illegible]

ly counselled the rejection of the proposition, though he had done so with pain, because he saw that in all probability it would put an end to the arrangement. He wished to make one or two farther observations on this part of the case. He had already stated the unfeigned concern he felt at the breaking off of the treaty, and, he might add, it was but candid that he should do so, [illegible] er propositions had been made [illegible]sty, which did not wear even [illegible]rance of guilt—which, as a [illegible] honour, and of unimpeachable [illegible] and conduct, she might safely accept—which would not have been discreditable to a government, and to which in justice the Queen might have yielded: he would have been the first to have given his humble advice that her Majesty should rather go a step too far, than not to go far enough to lend herself to an honourable but a private and amicable adjustment [continued cheers.]—His reason was this, that from the beginning to the end of these distressing transactions it had been his most fervent wish, and upon that principle his conduct had been built, that if it were possible for her Majesty, consistently with her innocence, her honour, and her safety, to submit to a private compromise rather than provoke a public discussion, she should give her consent. In this question the interest of the royal family was most deeply concerned, and the interests of the constitution were implicated in proportion: the peace, the tranquility, the very morals of the nation, involved: we were on the brink of a precipice, or rather we were not yet quite so near the edge as to afford a clear view of all its dangers; and if those who counselled the crown did not know, they ought to know, that when once the line was passed, retreat was impossible, and discussion inevitable. Not merely was the Queen's character at stake—not merely must the treatment she had received in this or that instance be investigated—not merely must the inquiry extend to this or that illustrious house with which she was connected but all the private history of all those exalted individuals to whom she was related might (he did not say must) be forced into the conflict. Then the house must give him leave to say, it would have another such session as had been kown some 11 years ago, when all public business was suspended, when all feelings of ordinary political interest were annihilated, when the common state gossip of the day was stilled, when parties ceased to engage, and political rancour had been overwhelmed in the great engrossing topic of the private life, habits, and failings of one of the noblest personages in the realm (loud cheers). For God's sake—for the sake of the country for the sake of those whose memories might mislead them, whose confidence might betray, or whose blindness might beguile them: for the sake of the wives and daughters of all who loved decency, and morality, and who recollected when but a few years since, the opening of a newspaper was regarded with fear and disgust by the father of every modest and well-conducted family; he called upon the house to pause, only to pause, to ascertain if it were yet possible to escape from this threatened calamity. If the means of avoiding it were not yet afforded, he put it to hon. members, as they valued every thing that was [illegible] valued the character of [illegible]er they would not [illegible] a subject disgust-[illegible]ive in its conse-[illegible]tten, that there [illegible] deep interest in [illegible] who was [illegible]uld proceed [illegible] to dread from [illegible] who was [illegible]rtunately im-[illegible] with the idea that in his high office it [illegible]essary for his vindication that some-[illegible]uld be undertaken. Next, the Queen, [illegible]d nearly, if not entirely, in the same [illegible]ho thought it requisite for her own [illegible] for the clearing of her own honour, [illegible]uiry should be persisted in to the end: she shrunk not from it, but courted it: she was prepared to meet it: she had come from safety into—he would not say jeopardy, because the innocent could know no jeopardy, but trouble, vex tion, & anxiety, in going though the whole of this painful, and, in his view, odious and frightful investigation. Both of these high parties would instantly reject the advice he was now tendering; but there was a third party, whose wishes he hoped the house would not consult—he alluded to those out of doors, who were possessed of a greedy and diseased appetite for slander, and who only gave up their chase of vulgar private scandal on some such emergency as the present, where the allurement was increased by its affecting the most exalted individuals in the land. Those who laboured under the infliction of such a morbid desire, & those who basely made a profit by pandering for its gratification, had a direct interest in urging forward that Inquiry, and most bitterly would they be disappointed if it did not proceed. They formed a powerful body; but he was not their representative, and if he had the honour of being a servant of her Majesty, he had also the higher honour of being a member of this house. As her servant he would not disobey her commands, and where her honour was at stake, he would do his utmost to defend it; but in the humble performance of his duty he felt called upon here to thwart her Majesty's inclination and he would tell her, "Madam, if negotiation yet be possible, rather go too far, and throw yourself upon your country and upon parliament for your vindication, than not go far enough; if yet it be possible to avert the ruin which this course, if persisted in, will bring upon the nation, do your utmost to postpone the calamity." (Cheers) If he might advise those who stood in a similar situation with regard to the King, he would say to them, "Act like honest [illegible], and disregard all consequences—tender that counsel to your Sovereign which the case demands and do not fear that parliament will abandon you, or the country desert you; even party will not disgrace itself to the lowest level to which corrupt and unprincipled factionists can descend, by taking advantage of your, faithful and fearless discharge of a noble and disinterested duty (hear). Do not apprehend that even political calamity will attend you; but if successors must be appointed to your places, be sure that they will not be found within these walls." (continued cheers). Before he adverted to the latter and not unimportant part of the speech of the noble lord, he wished to say a few words to remove an expectation perhaps entertained by some gentlemen in perfect ignorance of the subject—that now the subject had been commenced, it would be easier and shorter to go through with it; and that a few days might put an end to it. Such persons seemed to forget the mass of garbled evidence on the table—the assertions of persons who would state any thing for any side; and he, Mr. Brougham, was ready to stake his head that he could convict any man of any offence, if such testimony were believed. They seemed to forget, that after the conclusion of the labours of the committee on the green bag of the King, one must be offered to the same members on the part of the Queen. The late Mr. Whitbread and himself were the only persons who had seen the whole of the documents it contained, and of late they had been much increased. Time must be then given to the advisers of her Majesty; and if the committee finally report that some further proceeding was necessary, even if, like the former, it determined that nothing more was required, but cast some stain upon her character, whether by implication or otherwise, the Queen must insist upon a further and complete investigation. Where then was the prophetic individual to be found who could decide when the subject could be concluded? At present the Queen was unprovided with witnesses from Italy, but they must be obtained, and obtained by sending thither professional persons. The Milan board sat for 10 months to fill the green bag for the accusation, but he did not say that 10 months or 10 weeks would be required to blow the report of that board into the air. Not speaking, however, as a professional man, but upon his honour as a member of parliament, he would assert that it would be necessary to examine evidence as to the life, character, and conduct of the accusatory witnesses. One of them, he knew, had committed a felony, and had been therefore discharged by the Queen from her service; and the evidence to prove it was a peasant, who must be followed and found. Other cases of connexion between the witnesses could be and must be established; and though the advisers of the Queen might be disposed to bring only those that were necessary, without filling stage coaches by a sort of drag-net over the country, this preliminary operation of itself must occupy some weeks, if not months. He, therefore, who thought that even six or eight months would complete the great subject, was most egregiously deceived; but if it were only four months, his prayer and entreaty to the house was, that it would spare the country from the suffering that such an inquiry would inflict. He now arrived at the latter end of the speech of the noble lord, in which he adverted to the mode in which her Majesty had been treated at home and abroad. The noble lord had termed her the Queen, not of right, but of grace and favour; but he asked, whether refusing the attendance and accommodation befitting her rank was not in fact casting a stigma upon her? He admitted that, according to the act of uniformity, the strict right was against her; and this formed one of the chief grounds of complaint. The Queen might have no legal right to be prayed for, but after the lapse of so many years, to leave her name out of the Liturgy, gave a warrant to the tongue of slander to assail her. The next objection he had to urge regarded the conduct of foreign ministers towards her Majesty. It was said that as she had lived separate from the King at home, she could not be publicly recognised abroad; but he entreated the house to mark the gross inconsistency of ministers in this respect. They said first. "Madam, it is for better for you to live abroad, because while at home you cannot live in the King's household, nor can you go to the drawing-rooms, on account of the unfortunate prevailing difference; abroad, the same difficulties do not stand in your way, and you will not be excluded from court and from all the rights of royalty." When however, she had repaired to foreign countries, as advised, the tone was entirely changed. "Oh (cried they), you cannot be received at any court abroad, because you were not admitted at home." He put it to all who heard him, whether a greater logical absurdity was ever attempted to be palmed upon reasonable men? Was it a light matter for the Queen of England to be slighted and looked down upon in every court of Europe? The noble lord had stated, that the ministers abroad were desired not to receive her as Queen, or admit her to court, but to lavish upon her all other civilities. And what were they? She might have passports forsooth, when she left any of their towns; that was the civility they were by far the most ready to grant (Hear). She was also allowed letters of safe conduct, clearances, and bills of health; post horses might even be ordered for her, with the high additional accommodation of a ministerial courier, though if such were the instructions of the noble lord, it did not appear that they had been in this respect obeyed. Yet after all, to what did these boasted civilities amount—civilities to the Queen of England—Queen whether we will or not—nay Queen whether she herself will or not; these were to be lavished upon her: what every merchant trader, dealer, and chapman or even gentleman's servant could obtain, to one elevated in station was to be rigorously witheld. And could they wonder that any person, but more especially a woman, and still more especially this woman, born a princess, niece to Frederick of Prussia, niece to George III. daughter to the heroic Duke of Brunswick, and consort to his present Majesty, the first sovereign in Europe, could they wonder that this exalted female should feel acutely when the ministers of her own country ventured to treat her with indignity (hear). He would say, not only the ministers of her own country, but foreign ministers also. She complained that those courts which were most under the influence of the English government treated her with the greatest disrespect. Without hunting through the conduct adopted by different courts he would go at once to the proceedings of the Hanoverian minister—the minister of a court most likely to be swayed by the government of England, he would mention only two instances, by which the house would be enabled to judge of the treatment her Majesty had received abroad. The Hanoverian minister, Baron Ompteda, who had been most graciously and hospitably received by the Queen, when she was Princess of Wales—insinuated himself into her confidence, who had partaken largely of her liberality, who had passed several months at a time under her roof—this man (not indeed the envoy of Hanover to this country, but to the holy see) was discovered, not merely spying into her actions, bribing strangers to watch her, and even bribing her own servants, but it was found out that he employed a smith to pick the locks of her writing desk (shouts of hear), in order to examine any papers that might be in her possession (hear, hear). Unluckily for him, that which he found proved that he had been on a false scent, and demonstrated the innocence, instead of the guilt, of the illustrious personage (hear, hear). A young naval officer, to whom the transaction became known, felt incensed and indignant at such a base attempt. He did not wonder that his passions should be excited that he should feel warmly and forcibly, when such a proceeding was pursued towards his mistress and benefactress; Actuated by such feelings, he demanded personal satisfaction, the baron being at the time without the bounds of his mission. He immediately made a movement—a backward movement—to the city of Milan, where he was vainly sought for in his fastnesses. Thus menaced, he retreated to the mountains, where a sort of mountain warfare was carried on against him by the gallant lieutenant, but without success: and at length, the baron was expelled from the Austrian territories, not indeed for picking locks, but for refusing to fight a duel (a laugh). He was obliged to decamp, and another minister succeeded him in his official capacity. This he adduced as a proof of the consequences that were occasioned by the ministers of this country treating her Majesty in a slighting and disrespectful manner. [illegible] was [illegible] minently produced a feeling in the minds of [illegible] isters of other states to treat her in the same [illegible]y. Men might be found truckling to the [illegible]r powers in the hope of establishing their fortune, who would descend to such vile contrivances; but Baron Ompteda must necessarily have been influenced by a base spirit, when he engaged in so abominable a transaction in order to conciliate the favour of his employers. Because, he would distinctly state, as those things were sometimes talked of out of doors, that he entirely acquited those who had sent Baron Ompteda on his mission to the holy see; he entirely acquitted the ministers of the Hanoverian government of having given him any instructions to conduct himself in this disgraceful affair as he had done. The Baron he believed, thought that he could not do a better service for his friend at court; he thought that he could not make himself more useful to him than by acting the part which he (Mr. Brougham) had described. That proceeding was however, unauthorized by the individual alluded to (we understood Count Munster) He was now in England, and he believed there was no man in this country more likely to condemn such an act than he was. Baron Reding was now the Hanoverian ministers at Rome, and his conduct towards her Majesty was also worthy of remark. The moment it was notified by the Bishops to the Chief of the Consistory, at Rome, that her Majesty's name was not inserted in the Liturgy, the body guard which had previously been allowed to her was immediately withdrawn; but that was not all; the heads of the government affected not to know her; they pretended that she came concealed as the Countess of Oldi, as she had before done; and because she was not acknowledged by this government, because slight and disrespect were offered to her by the ministers of her own country, they would be justified in doing the same, But Baron Reding, the Hanoverian minister, went a great deal farther, He would not call her by the title of "Queen," he would not call her by the title of "Princess of Wales," but he some times called her "Caroline of Brunswick," in so many words, without the epithet of "Princess," which she certainly was entitled to before her marriage; and at other times he called her by a different name—a name of which the house had never heard, "Catoline of England,"—a designation that had never at any period of her life belonged to her. This he mentioned incidentally, to show how far insolence and absurdity might be carried, Every Englishman who entered his excellency's society must have heard him talk in this manner of the consort of his own sovereign, who, he was persuaded, had too much the feelings of a gentleman, of a prince, and of a man of honour, to allow any individual to insinuate himself into his favour by treating a female rudely and disrespectfully, (Hear hear). He had thus stated the whole sum and substance of this important question, Her Majesty had commanded him to call for a full, fair, and open investigation, The speedier the beginning of it was, the more completely would she be gratified—the more ample it was, the more decided would be her satisfaction, But that it would be a short investigation he who knew the course of such proceedings, felt it to be impossible. Therefore, no time was to be lost; for, if the investigation went on, they might expect to sit to no ordinary period of the session. But in calling for inquiry, her Majesty protested strenuously and decidedly against a secret one. (Hear, hear) He, as a member of Parliament, in the discharge of his duty to this house and to the country, implored gentlemen, once more, to take into their serious consideration all the circumstances he now finally laid before them His last prayer to them—on this occasion—the last

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wish he would breathe on the subject was, that the negotiation, which, unfortunately, had not been brought to a favourable issue, might not be broken off all at once and for ever; but, if it were possible, that the country should be spared those calamities to which such an inquiry must give rise, he implored the house to consider how far more virtuous an act they would do, by avoiding such an investigation rather than by showing their constancy and perseverance in steering, however successfully, though these accumulated difficulties (hear).

Mr. Canning said he never, rose to deliver his sentiments on a subject of so much delicacy and interest as that now before the house, He never felt himself called out to dicharge a duty so painful as the present, or which demanded from every liberal mind a greater portion of calmness, of patience, and of attention than the question under consideration required, The occasion out of which it arose, and and the circumstances that were connected with it, were of a nature as novel as they were delicate, He had listened with attention to what the learned gentleman (Mr. Brougham) had stated, with respect to the mischief that might result from the inquiry into which they were forced, and he heartily concurred in the sentiments he had uttered, He did not think it was possible to turn such an investigation to the advantage of the country or of the parties whom it concerned, The dearest interests of the country, and the character of the most illustrious personages in it, were involved in the proceeding, But, with respect to all that part of the learned gentleman's speech in which he imputed to the ministers of the crown, any responsibility that might attach to this transaction, he held it to be of no weight whatsoever, And, in taking up the challenge which the the learned gent, threw out last night, he was prepared to say, not only that ministers did not come to the country, not only that they did not come to parliament, not only that they had not sought this occasion, not only that they deprecated it with all their hearts; but that they had interposed every posible expedient to prevent a callamity, which they would with all their power and all their means have averted, He knew that it was a common remark with many gentlemen, that ministers were fond of their places, and that out of their adherence to them the present communication with the crown had arisen; but the honourable and learned gentleman was aware that this observation was not true, If the present had been a case where some preponderating influence had been exerted in order to have the charge brought forward, and if the bringing of it forward could have been at all checked by the retirement of such an insignificant individual as himself from public life, no man would have been more ready than himself to have tendered the resignation of all his appointments. But this was by no means the case; ministers had to the very last moment entertained hopes of being able to bring the negociation with her Majesty to a favourable conclusion; those hopes had unfortunately been frustrated, and the cup of expectation dashed from their lips at the very moment when they were ready to enjoy it. One course only was then left for them to adopt, and that was the course, which they had adopted. Such were the observations which pressed themselves upon his notice; some of them were forced from him by his own personal feeling; others by the duty which he owed to his sovereign. Having thus discharged his duty as well to himself as to the King, it was his intention to abstain individually from all further interference in this transaction.—Mr. Brougham explained.

Mr. Tierney said that he would agree to these papers being read over to the whole house, but not to their being read over in a secret committee. But some of the papers were indecent, and unfit for publication. Let them be read then with closed doors, and erased from the printed copies afterwards distributed among the members (Hear). Her Majesty complanined of secret enemies, and as soon as she came to England, the ministers propose that the papers relative to her conduct be referred to a secret committee. Was this conduct right? He thought not, though he confessed it to be the natural result of the temporising policy which they had always pursued; that Policy which had brought the Queen back in triumph to this country, & rendered the King a suitor to his own parliament. If the present question went to a vote, he should certainly feel it his duty to take the sense of the house upon it. as he conceived the appointment of a secret committee would be as unjust to parliament, as it would be insulting to the Queen, and deficient in respect even to the Sovereign himself (cheers.)

Mr. Wilberforce was sure that there was not a man in the house who was not desirous of preventing the investigation from proceeding further if it were possible; if the step then recommended to them was once taken, retreat would be found impossible after it (cheers) If he saw a spirit in the house likely to accede to such a sugestion, he would propose an adjournment of this question for a day or two, in order to see whether, through the instrumentality of common friends, some compromise might not take place between the two parties. On every account such a measure would be desirable, and amongst others, on account of the public morals, which would not receive any taint from the disgusting details which the papers then on the table of the house in all probabi- contained. Of the feeling with which ministers were actuated upon this occasion he could entertain no doubt; the question went far beyond the point of political feeling, Before he moved he was happy so clearly to perceive the inclination of the house. With his own motives he was satisfied: his only wish was to spare both parties the misery which must inevitably be their lot if the existing proceedings were carried any farther (hear, hear). The hon. member concluded by moving that the debate should be adjourned until Friday next (loud cries of "Monday," and "Question").

Mr. F. Buxton seconded the motion; and.

Mr. W. Wynn, Mr. Stuart Worley, Mr. Martin (of Galway). Sir Thomas Ackland, Mr. Gooch, Sir E. Knatchbull, and Mr. Davenport also spoke in favour of the motion.

Lord Castlereagh would not oppose the motion for delay. It marked the spirit which pervaded the house; and that spirit was the same in which, he trusted it would be allowed, ministers themselves had acted. He could not be responsible for the effect of the delay; indeed, it was his conviction that little, could be expected from it; but he was not therefore the less disposed to bow to the wisdom of those who entertained a different opinion, and had expressed that opinion.

The question upon Mr. Wilberforce's motion—that this debate be adjourned untill Friday next—was then put, and carried without a division.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

FRIDAY.—Lord Castlereagh rose, amidst cries of "Order,"—I rise, Sir to move, the Order of the Day for this house resuming the adjourned discussion on the message of his Majesty be read, for the purpose of postponing that discussion [continued cries of hear, hear, from all parts of the house]. In making this motion, I have only to state that a proposition had been made late in this day to the Earl of Liverpool [hear, hear]. The house, I am sure, does not expect that under such circumstances I should enter into any explanation of the nature of that proposition at this moment [hear, hear]. In renewing for motion for a still further adjourment of the question, I beg to be understood by this house, as doing so, precisely in the same spirit as acceded on the first adjournment to what I perceived to be its feeling. I am anxious that no impression should be drawn from the present proceeding, tending to alter the caution which I thought it my duty, to use, in acceding to the adjournment on the former night (hear, hear), I move that the said order be now read.

Mr. Brougham rose amidst cries of hear, hear—I beg to express my perfect concurrence in the view of the import of the motion which the noble lord who makes it has himself stated. It is made with the understood view of considering matters as placed, in the same state in which they were when the first adjournment was carried. Every thing remains precisely in the same sperit that influenced that decision. But as the noble lord has said that a proposition was made to the Earl of Liverpool late on this day, I am anxious to explain that it had been considered by the party from whom that proposition proceeded, most important for their [illegible] and learning from [illegible] other party, to make a communication, particularly when from whom no communication has been made, stood in a situation not to be injured by such a step (hear, hear hear). The strongest & most earnest remonstrances were made to overcome that very strong reluctance which, under such a feeling existed in the mind of the party from whom the proposition at length proceeded (cries of hear, hear, hear) I felt it my duty to say thus much in explanation of the delay, as nothing could be more dreaded by that party, and those whose duty it is to advise, than the appearance of any attempt to take his Majesty's ministers by surprize (cries of hear, hear, hear).

Lord Castlereagh—I beg to observe, that in adverting to the hour at which the proposition had been received by the Earl of Liverpool, I did so solely with the view of showing to the House that there was not time enough between that hour and the present for its consideration. I cannot feel it proper to enter at this moment into any statement as to where that proposition had arisen, or where it had not.

Mr. Brougham; Feeling deeply the peculiar delicacy of the question itself, and of the particular situation in which, as connected with that question, I stand in this house, rather than run the hazard of any misunderstanding or misconception, I would risk superfluous explanation (hear, hear, hear).

Mr. W. Wynn; In consider in common with a great proportion of this house, that one of the great advantages of the step which the house took on the former night to be this—that a renewal of the negociation is not to be atributed to any prejudicial or improper suggestion, but out of a deference to the almost unanimous wishes of that house (hear, hear, from Mr. Brougham)—Wishes, I venture to state, re-echoed now from every corner of the Kingdom (cries of hear, hear; from all parts of the house).

The order of the day was then discharged, and the further discussion of the royal message was fixed for Monday next.

The rush from the house and gallery, after the postponement of the question, was considerable. The gallery, compared with its, crowded state a few minutes before, appeared deserted.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.
ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT.

Lord Holland moved the House to be summoned on Monday next. He then intended to present a bill for repealing an act of the 12th of George the Third, commonly called the Royal Marriage Act. He chose so very early a day, because exclusive of the many forcible general reasons which had always induced him to wish that that law were expanged from the statute book, he could not but indulge hopes that the consideration of it in all its bearings upon the unhappy differences now subsisting in the Royal Family, might suggest, to persons better qualified than himself, some legislative measures divested of all penal character, which might allay apprehensions at present too well founded, The sort of measure which he had in view, should others introduce and adopt it, might supersede the necessity of investigation into any charges, and save the Committee from the painful duties about to be imposed upon them, and without disparaging the honour of either of the Illustrious Parties, might satisfy the reasonable expectations of both, and above all, relieve both from the painful situation in which they had now too long been placed. He (Lord H.) had taken this step, he would not say without communication (for his habits led him to communicate all he did to his friends) but without concert with any person, and above all without any thing like consultation with any directly or indirectly, who were or could be supposed to be honoured with any share of the confidence of either of the illustrious parties. He should add, that if any thing occured which was likely to postpone the proceedings of the committee on Tuesday, and thereby to remove the circumstance which made any immediate consideration of this subject at all material, he should consult his own and the house's convenience by postponing also to some more distant day the consideration of so important a bill as the Repeal of the Royal Marriage Act.——The Lords were ordered to be summoned for Monday.—Adjourned till Monday.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs. Q. R.
AGALCARA,	per md.	22 0 00
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	20 0 00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	5 0 00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	25 0 00
ARRACK, Columbo, In Town,	per Gallon	1 1 00
BEER, Hodgson's, None	,, per hhd.	150 0 00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50 0 00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy	48 0 00
Red,		55 0 00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort;	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	22 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	none Ditto,	45 0 00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2 1 00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.	80 0 00
Stick, Europe	Ditto Ditto	100 0 00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S.md. of 42 seers	30 0 00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	
" 5 to 8,	,, ,,	28 0 00
CANVAS, Bengal,		12 0 00
Ditto Twine,		
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat mad. of 42 seers	65 0 00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00 2 25
Sumatra,		none
Buds,		
Malabar,		
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	65 0 00
Bourbon,	none	62 0 00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	15 0 00
COFFEE, Mocha none,	per Surat md.	19 0 20
Bourbon,		none
Java,		none
Rajapore,		16 0 00
COIR, Amendiva, Garbled,		70 0 00
Laccadavie,	Cd. of 21 Md,	58 0 00
Ceylon,		32 0 00
Mahim,		35 0 00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Cwt.	68 0 00
Plate,	,, ,,	67 0 00
Bolts,	,, ,,	62 0 00
Japan,	,, ,,	62 0 00
Persian,	per Surat maund	21 2 00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds.	45 0 00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	2 1 00
Brazil,	,, ,,	2 0 00
CORDAGE,	,, per cwt.	30 0 00
Patent,	,, ,,	34 0 00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	00 0 00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	00 0 00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	
Ditto Toomil,		000 0 00
Limree Wudwan,	none	000 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		000 0 00
Kutch,		000 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		000 0 00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000 0 00
Rajapore,		160 0 00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	7 0 00
CUMMIN, Seed, Bengal,	per Surat maund	9 0 00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25 0 00
Ditto boiled		33 0 00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,		
1st sort,	Europe Market Surat maund	60 0 00
2d ditto,	China ,,	50 0 00
3d ditto,	,,	42 0 00
GALL NUTS, E. M.	per Surat maund	25 0 00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	7 2 00
GINGER. Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	40 0 00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	21 2 00
Bownagur, & Goga.	" "	22 0 00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	12 0 00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	115 0 00
Gambage,	lb.	1 0 00
Galbanum,		
Olibanum,	Surat Candy	90 0 00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	15 0 00
GUNPOWDER,	,, per lb.	2 0 00
GUNNEE, Patts,	per 100	13 0 00
Ditto Bags,		12 0 00
Ditto Twine,		
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	60 0 00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	55 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	50 0 00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	13 0 00
HING,		60 0 00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	90 0 00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	65 0 00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	63 0 00
English Square,	,, ,,	50 0 00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	47 0 00
Ditto Bolt,	,, ,,	45 0 00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, 4 a 10,	,, ,, per cwt	15 0 00
Hoops,	,, per cwt.	11 0 00
Kentledge,	,, per cwt.	2 2 00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. ,, per cwt.	11 0 00
Sheet	,, ,,	10 0 00
Red,	,, ,,	14 0 00
White	,, ,,	15 0 00
China	,, ,,	13 0 00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	none per	0 0 00
MACE, good,	per pound	2 3 00
MUHJEET	Surat md.	
Mocha,	,, ,,	7 0 00
Bussorah,	,, ,,	6 0 00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	64 0 00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45 0 00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2 2 00
OIL, Coconnut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4 0 00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5 0 00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35 0 00
PAINTS, best white mixed, none	,,per B. md	0 0 00
Black	,, ,, ,,	7 0 00
Green	,, ,, ,,	30 0 00
YeHow	,, ,, ,,	6 0 00
Red	,, ,, ,,	6 0 00
Blue,	,, ,,	16 0 00
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	140 0 00
Bhatcole,		145 0 00
Eastern,	none ,,	140 0 00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	6 3 00
Mool,	per ditto	6 3 00
PITCH,	,, per barrel	15 0 00
PROVISIONS Irish,	New per Tierce	90 0 00
Bengal		80 0 00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	13 2 00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	37 0 00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	6 3 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	6 2 00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	5 3 00
Ditto Cargo,		5 0 00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	35 0 00
Mocha,		30 0 00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2 0 00
SALAMMONIAC	Surat maund	22 0 00
SALT,	rash	150 0 00
Rock,	rat maund	1 0 00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18 0 00
SANDAL WOOD	per Bombay candy	160 0 00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13 0 00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16 0 00
Ditto, Canton,	15 seers to a B'bay md.	15 0 00
I sort		
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14 0 00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13 0 00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		13 0 00
SPIRITS, Brandy	,, per gallon	3 0 00
Hollands	per ditto	2 2 00
In Cases,	none	
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1 1 00
STEEL, in Tubs,	,, per cwt.	11 2 00
Bundle,	,, ,,	12 0 00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,	per Surat maund.	6 0 00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	27 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	26 0 00
Ditto, 3 do.	do. do.	23 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	none
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	5 3 00
Ditto 2 sort,		5 2 50
Ditto 3 sort,		5 0 00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	9 2 00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8 0 00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7 2 00
Ditto 3 sort,		7 0 00
TAR, Stockholm	per ,, Barrel	35 0 00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom. Cy.	40 0 00
Ghautee,		80 0 00
Pegue,	,, Surat Candy	none.
TIN PLATES.	,, per ,, box	22 0 00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	13 0 00
TINCALL,	Surat maund.	10 0 00
Borax,	Surat maund.	13 0 00
TURPENTINE,	,, per , barrel	
Spirits,	none per ,, gallon	0 0 00
TURMERIC, Bengal.	none per Surat Candy	32 0 00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	11 0 00
VERDIGREASE,	per Surat maund	28 0 00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1 1 00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	16 0 00
WAX, Bees,	per Bombay maund	16 0 00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per ,, dozen	40 0 00
Port,	,, ,,	18 0 00
Madeira, 1 sort,	,, per ,, pipe	800 0 00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	25 0 00
Ditto Red,		25 0 00
Hansia, White,		27 0 00
Rajapoor,		24 0 00
Bengal	per Bag	4 0 00
Spanish Dollars	per 100	223 0 00
German Crowns	per 100	213 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	501 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	491 0 00
Freight to London,	£ 5	
to China,	very little.	
to Bengal,		

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.

BOMBAY. AUGUST 1st

English Invoices.

Ale and Beer, Hodgson's	100 *adv.*
Books, well selected,	15 *dis.*
Boots and Shoes,	25 *adv.*
Carpetting,	10 ,,
Chintzes, for Furniture,	20 ,,
Confectionary, Hoffman's,	20 ,,
Cordage and Cables,	10 ,,
Cutlery, fine, Savigny's,	25 ,,
Earthern-Ware,	10 ,,
Glass-Ware,	P. C.
Gloves,	30 *adv.*
Grocery,	25 ,,
Gun Powder,	*no demand*
Ham and Cheese,	100 *adv.*
Hats,	15 ,,
Hard-Ware,	15 ,,
Hosiery, silk	P. C.
——— Cotton,	30 *adv.*
Hosiery, Fleecy,	25 ,,
Ironmongery,	25 ,,
Jewellery,	
Linens and Muslins	
Maps and Charts,	
Horsburgh's,	
Mathematical Instruments,	
Marine stores,	
Millinery,	
Music, new	
Oilman's Stores	
Perfumery from	
Plate and Plated Ware,	
Saddlery, Gibson	20
Shot Patent,	*no de*
Snuffs,	2
Stationary,	
Tin-plates	P.
Toys,	P.
Watches,	P.